OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,149 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
† VICTORIA	6800	1500	G. F. Cates	11th Nov.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crow	18th "
SUBAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

† The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 3 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Algiers; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the Homeward mails, calling at Naples, Piymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 154 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE	3587	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
BUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th "
PESHAWAR	3300	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Toulin	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Headbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

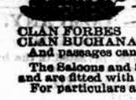
For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Bawoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

CLAN FORBES	2150	S. Beer	On or about 10th inst.
CLAN BUCHANAN	2950	Mr. Millar	" 16th inst.

And passages can now be secured.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Nov. 1st, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homeopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10	"
PEKOE DUST	" 10	"
SOUCHONG	" 6	"
CONGOU	" 4	"

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weighes's Beam.
Grocer's and Counter Scales.
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M.M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 9, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1888,
CLOTH BOUND OFFICE EDITIONS.

		Rs.	as.
No. 8	Octavo Notepaper size, One day on page, with Sundays and index., size 7½ by 5.	4	4
No. 9	Do. do. Two days on page, whole page for Saturday, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 11	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, 7½ by 5	2	12
No. 11D	Do. do. Three days in an opening, left page for memos. and right for accounts, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 12	Enlarged Small Octavo, 2 days on page, 6½ by 3½	2	12
No. 13	Small Octavo, a week in an opening, 6½ by 3½	1	10
No. 15	Long Narrow 8vo., a week in an opening, 7½ by 3½	1	10
No. 18	Pocket Diary, Gent's size 5 by 3½, a week in an opening, gilt edges, Tuck	1	10
No. 20	Pocket Diary, Three days on page, size 3½ by 2½	1	0

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No. 31	Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1	0
No. 31	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	12
No. 32	Folio Foolscap size, a week on a page, and space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1	0
No. 32	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 33	Quarto size, a week in an opening with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1	0
No. 33	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 34	Quarto size, a week on a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	0	12
No. 35	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7½ by 4½	0	12
No. 35	Do. do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	0
No. 37	Folio Foolscap size, Universal Diary, a week on a page, space for Sundays, interleaved with blotting paper, 12½ by 8	0	12

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JEWELLERY.

NEW STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' FITCHU BROOCHES—In Plain Gold, or Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, Corals, Sapphires, etc., the latest fashions and designs.

	Rs.	a.
Pearl and Diamond Scimitar	117	0
Two Crossed Swords, surmounted by a Crown, and Jewelled with Pearls, Ruby, Sapphire, and Diamonds	190	0
Fancy Pearl, Daisy Centre	90	0
Pearl Trefoil and Spray on Bar	70	0
Pearl and Coral Shield	58	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Whip	36	0
Do. do.	31	8
Plain Gold Bar, Etruscan Pattern	27	0
Pearl Handled Hatchet	50	0
Pearl and Diamond Bar	120	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe on two Bars	32	0
Plain Gold "Oar"	22	8
Pearl and Coral Bar	100	0
Pearl and Diamond Sword and Shield	48	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe Whip and Fox's Head	22	8
Pearl Beetle on Bar	22	8
Pearl Frog on Bar	40	0
Pearl Butterfly on Bar	45	0
Plain Gold Dagger	22	8
Pearl and Coral Bar Brooch	70	0
Plain Gold Anchor Brooch	20	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Forget-Me-Not Spray in Enamel	40	0
Three Pearl Horseshoes entwined	85	0
Three Plain Gold Horseshoes entwined	27	0
Plain Gold Horseshoe and Bit	36	0
Plain Gold and Platinum Horseshoe and Bit	45	0
Plain Gold "Good Luck" Bar Brooch	29	0
Plain Gold "Mizpah" Bar Brooch	29	0
Pearl Crescent	60	0
Pearl Harp	58	0
Pearl Horseshoe	38	0
Two Pearl Hearts entwined	63	0
Pearl and Diamond Star (Brooch and Hair Pin)	110	0
Plain Gold Bar, ball ends	27	0
Plain Gold, two Arrows and Horseshoe	34	0
Gold Horseshoe	36	0
Diamond Crescent (Brooch and Hair Pin)	550	0

ROUND PATTERN BROOCHES.

Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	35	0
Single Pearl Centre	60	0
Do.	50	0
Pearl and Diamond, Star Centre	35	0
Do. do.	40	0
Do. do.	50	0
Do. do.	55	0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	40	0
Do. do.	45	0
Do. do.	50	0
Do. do.	54	0
Single Pearl centre	27	0
Gold and Diamond Spider in Oyster Shell	45	0

OVAL SHAPED BROOCHES.

Single Stone, Diamond Centre	100	0
Do. do.	120	0
Plain Gold, Raised Ornamentation	54	0
Pearl Cluster, Star Centre	58	0
Pearl and Diamond Lappet	135	0
Single Stone, Diamond Centre	55	0
Do. do.	65	0

PEARL LACE AND RIBBON BROOCHES.

Pearl	Star	13	8
Do.	Trefoil	7	8
Do.	Star and Crescent	15	0
Do.	Horseshoe	13	8
Do.	Entwined Hearts	15	0

GOLD BANGLES,
GOLD BRACELETS,
GOLD NECKLETS,
GOLD ALBERTS,
GOLD LOCKETS,
GEM RINGS,
GOLD KEEPERS,
GOLD WEDDINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. Regent House, SIMLA.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V. P. Post, all over India and Burmah, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	25
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, adjrable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

PURE ASSAM TEA.

WE beg to announce that we are in possession of a very superior class of ASSAM TEAS specially prepared for us in a garden in Assam, where it is packed, while hot, from the last stage of manufacture, thus securing all the aroma and imparting good keeping qualities.

THIS TEA
IS THE FINEST
OF
INDIAN GROWTHS
AND IS
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
FOR ITS
STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

ASSAM PEKOE SOUCHONG	...	...	Rs.	1 4	per lb.
ASSAM PEKOE 10 lbs.	...	...	"	1 2	"
			"	1 0	"
10 lbs.	...	...	"	0 14	"

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS, FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN beg to notify Mrs. SOUTHWELL'S return from PARIS and LONDON with all the

LATEST NOVELTIES

And Materials for Ball Dresses, Dinner and Evening Dresses, Visiting Dresses, Costumes, Tea Gowns, Dressing Gowns, Bride and Bridesmaids' Dresses, Millinery, &c.,

FOR THE SEASON,

And request the pleasure of an early visit of Inspection from their numerous clientele.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "CHINA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignatures, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the Surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Bombay, Nov. 9, 1887. MacIver Line.

BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HANDMADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., & wholesale from ourselves

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Est.
Medow Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here, on THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th November 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of CURSON JEENA, of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

GUNGABAI, widow of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

L. A. WATKINS, for Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

Sealed L. A. WATKINS,
The 1st day of November 1887. for Registrar.
Messrs. PESTONJEE & RUSTOM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VITHAL TOOKARAM WARADAY, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

HURIBA TOOKARAM WARADAY, the Guardian and next Friend of ANUNDRAO VITHAL WARADAY, the minor Son of the abovenamed Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

The 8th day of November 1887. K. F. MODI,
Mr. HURIBA TOOKARAM WARADAY, In Person.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH PRANJEEWANDAS DOOLUBHDAS has contracted to purchase from NARAYEN TATIA, GUNPUT LUXMON, GOVIND LUXMON, RAMJEE HURRI, ANIBAI, widow of HURRI TATIA and LUXMIBAI, widow of TATIA HURRI MENLA, the immoveable property hereinafter described. Any person or persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office in Albert Building in Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece on parcel of vacant land situate and being at Malabar Hill, in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 34 feet in length and 18½ feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the road leading to Malabar Hill, on the west by the land of Mahadev Rughoonath, on the north by the temple of Yari Mari, and on the south by the property of Trikumjee Madhavjee.—Dated this 9th day of November 1887.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER and DINSHA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay ARABS, the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some GRAM and GRASS MACHINES and Best Real MOCHA COFFEE.

Just arrived per s. s. Manitoba a new CANOE LANDAU with a patent head, and suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

"A nice Bareilly CART and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman."

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MR. FRANZ HEYER, has, from THIS DAY, been APPOINTED AGENT to the GERMAN-EAST-AFRICAN-COMPANY, for the Bombay Presidency.

C. PETERS,
Chairman of the Directors.
Zanzibar, 25 September 18.7.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORE HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

BATHING TUBS.

BABY'S, Children's, Hip, Sponge, Seitz, Foot-Shower, and Travelling Baths with Lock and Key.

BOLTON AND CO.

UNRIVALLED ENTIRE WHEATEN BISCUITS.

BOLTON AND CO.

FRESH ERBEYLI FIGS IN 2 lb. Boxes.

BOLTON AND CO.

FINEST STILTON CHEESE.

BOLTON AND CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.,
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12½	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HURJIMUL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for Gem, Gold, Silver, and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and all sorts of Precious Stones. Indian Pooluarios, Dhurries, Dados Pelungposh, Printed Pardahas, &c. &c. Cashmere Shawls and Rampore Chudders, Old Persian Carpets, Moradabad, Sialkot, Benares and Surat Works, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian Curios suitable for presentation to friends at home.

Prices beyond competition. Inspection invited.

Price list on application. Address:—Meadow Street and Rampart Row, Fort. (Next door Boundy & Co., Ld.)

TENDERS.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING &c., Produce, Cotton and Imports. Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.
MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in a plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 34½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical Sn ith Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BHAVNAGAR, GONDAL AND MORVI RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of 3,000 (Three thousand) Tons of best CARDIFF fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL and 500 (Five hundred) Tons Best Davison's screened WEST HARTLY COAL, to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway and 750 (Seven hundred and fifty) Tons of Best Cardiff fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL for the Morvi Railway by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on the 17th instant at his Office, 19, Apollo Street.

No Tenders will be considered unless submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government Securities.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 21st instant.

The Manager reserves the right of rejecting any or all the Tenders.

For full particulars and forms of Tender apply to the Office of the PORT STOREKEEPER, State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant. Offers for the purchase of any quantity of SCRAP BRASS INGOTS and SCRAP COPPER INGOTS, up to a Maximum of 100 tons and 50 tons respectively, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton, up to a Maximum of Rs. 500.

The Material can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1887.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 38, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of November 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To consider the future management of the Company, and, if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. F. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co., whose Agency ceases in consequence of the death of the late Mr. R. H. CHEETHAM.

2. To pass Special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES CHEETHAM,
Acting Secretary and Agent.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ... } ¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... " 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... " 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed, or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* GUARD as a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Mark of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: THEACKER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Company, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat ..... Rs. 100
Hunting " ..... " 110
Cut-hunting " ..... " 115

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus ..... Rs. 15
Acorn ..... " 12
Shamrock ..... " 11
Thistle ..... " 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 15,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate* scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertisers.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette Press, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID UP CAPITAL 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... 2500'000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—7, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
8, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

THE largest Vineyard Proprietors and best SCOTCH and IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly three-quarters of a century been represented by us. We quote Mess and Club rates Five per cent. lower than those of other shippers, so obviating the necessity of Direct Importation. Our experience and enormous purchases enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Breweries, Ironstories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "

F. FISCHER & CO.
HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

"BURMA. 1885-7."
MINIATURE MEDALS
FOR THE
CAMPAIGN IN BURMA
ARE NOW READY.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED.
OLD WAR MEDALS,
MINIATURE MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.
REGIMENTAL PRIZE AND PRESENTATION PLATE.

E. & E. EMANUEL,
DEALERS IN WORKS OF ART, SILVERSMITHS JEWELLERS, AND MEDALLISTS,
3, THE HARD, PORTSEA.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"EMANUEL, HARD, PORTSEA."

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M8,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—China (s), from Liverpool ; and Keerata Koodris (brig), Penang. Yesterday :—Peveril (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Rockliff (s), Havre.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s. s. Kilwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day.

THE PHONETIC SOCIETY.—Will any readers who are members of the Phonetic Society kindly communicate with Mr. D. Irving, care of Mr. Moore, 413, near Marine Line Station, who desires information ?

A MISSING LAD.—Kessowjee Chapsey, living in Argyle Road, reported that his son Mohunjee, aged 10 years, has been missing from his residence since Monday last. The boy had on him a pair of gold earrings valued at Rs. 30.

LOST.—Jumnadass Kalidass, living at Bholeshwar, reported having lost Rs. 40 in currency notes and cash on Tuesday last, somewhere about the town at Bholeshwar.—Muniram Ratnlall, living at Mombadavie, reported having dropped from his pocket five currency notes, of the value of Rs. 50, on Tuesday last, somewhere about Wittolwady and the Marwarree Bazaar.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Dhondia Pandoo, a mill-labourer, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 12-8, belonging to three boys, named Bowjee Grishna, Wittoo Baboo, and Gopal Wittoo. The accused and the three boys were employed in the Nursey Mills at Curreedoo Road. On the 29th ultimo, the mill hands received their pay, when the accused prevailed on the boys to give him the amount of their pay for safe custody, representing that they would be robbed of the sum if they did not do so. After receiving the money from the boys, accused absented himself from the mill. The matter was reported to the police and he was arrested. The accused was convicted, and on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HINDOO CREMATION QUESTION.—The following letter, which had been addressed to the editor of the *Rast Goftar*, by a well-known Bhattia, was read by Colonel Merewether in the recent debate in the Municipal Corporation :—"The petition against the crematorium was brought for my signature by a Bannia, who told me that the Municipality have a machine for burning the dead bodies of Hindoos, *viz.*, Brahmins, Bhattias, Bannias, and Shudras, in one furnace, and after placing the dead body in the furnace, and crushing it with a heavy weight, the matter, blood and water being extracted therefrom, the bones (skeleton) and skin will be burnt in the furnace wherein all castes will be burnt indiscriminately. This petition is therefore got up to prevent its adoption, and therefore you should sign it. Thereupon I told him that it is not intended for all Hindoos, but for the destitute and pauper, who are at present buried, and that instead of being buried they should be burned is my opinion, and, therefore, I will not sign the petition. The Banniah told me that Hindoo funeral rites cannot be observed in this furnace, when I told him that among my caste-people no funeral rites are observed and when no funeral rites for the burial of the poor were observed, and when it is proposed to burn them, it is useless to talk of the ceremonies, and therefore I disapprove of the petition, which the Bannia told me I can sign if I wished, and although I refused to sign it."

A CARELESS CARTMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Superintendent Brewin charged a cart-driver, named Lal Mahomed Mohideen, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with causing obstruction by placing bales of cotton on the Musjid Bunder Road. The accused had been engaged to take the bales to one of the godowns on the Musjid Bunder Road, which he did. But instead of waiting till the godown was opened, the accused threw the bales out of his cart and drove away. One of the bales rolled over and struck a Bania lad who was sitting near, causing serious injury to his leg. In reply to a question from the Court as to why the accused had not been charged with a more serious offence Superintendent Brewin stated that he had made enquiries into the matter and had learnt that the accident to the lad was owing to his carelessness. He had seen the accused throw the bales out of his cart, but did not attempt to get out of the way. The police consequently had merely framed the minor charge of causing obstruction. His Worship expressed himself satisfied with Superintendent Brewin's explanation. He did not doubt but that if the lad had not been so careless and contributed to the accident the graver charge would have been preferred by the police. After recording the evidence adduced by the police his Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 with an alternative of seven days' hard labour.

EVENING CONCERT AT POONA.—An evening concert, in aid of the Poona Volunteer Band Fund, and under the patronage of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, was given at the Gymkhana Club on Monday evening last, the performers being some of our best known amateurs, assisted by the members of Mr. Macnee's Glee Club. The weather was, unfortunately, not inviting, a very heavy shower coming on about two hours before the performance ; and this, we learn, kept away many who had intended to be present. Still, the house was a very fair one indeed. H.R. H. the Commander-in-Chief was prevented from attending the concert in person, but was represented by his popular Equerry, Colonel Becher, and a considerable number of the *elite* of Poona also put in their appearance.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Referring to the difference which has arisen between Sir Frank Souter and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the *Indian Daily News* says :—"We have no details of the particular case before us, but may take it as a general case that, in prosecuting persons for cruelty to animals, the police have public opinion in their favour. The Police Commissioner, again, would probably be in a position to judge of the evidence in the particular case, from the fact that he or his deputy would investigate the matter before authorising a prosecution before the Magistrate. The question is how far the Police Commissioner, being convinced that he was right and the Magistrate wrong on a point of some public importance, and feeling that his men cannot perform a duty which the public look to them to perform in the matter of preventing cruelty to animals, if a Magistrate sympathises with the offenders and refuses to convict because his ideas on the subject of cruelty differ from other people's—whether, in such a position, the Police Commissioner was within his right in appealing to the opinion of the public through the Press. Mr. Crawley-Boevey evidently thinks the Police Commissioner took an unwarrantable liberty in preferring such an appeal. Something might depend on the form of the appeal. We have no information yet as to the language in which Sir Frank Souter's letter to the papers was couched. The Magistrate, at any rate, does not seem to have been over-courteous in his rejoinder. We trust the quarrel will not lead to pistols and coffee. Sir Frank Souter was a fiery fellow in his youth ; but of late years he has been known chiefly as a very courteous gentleman, who has filled the post of chief of the Bombay Police with much tact. We are a little curious to know what language he can have used to set the Chief Presidency Magistrate's back up so."

THE DEPARTURE OF COLONEL TYRRELL.—Monday morning witnessed the departure of Colonel Tyrrell from our midst. During his stay in Secunderabad as Commandant of the 32nd M. N. I., Colonel Tyrrell succeeded in winning the regard of all who knew him well. Under a silent and undemonstrative demeanour, he possessed sterling qualities that have been recognized and appreciated wherever his influence has extended, and notwithstanding his modesty and a general desire to sink self—a feeling by no means very prevalent in these days—his career in the Madras Army has won for him but one opinion, namely, that he is an officer singularly devoted to his duty and the welfare of the country he has served so long and so well. In the field of letters too, he has left behind him a name that will surely not be permitted to sink into oblivion. He was a well-read man in every sense of the word, and a linguist of no mean order. Many a good article of his on stirring questions of the day has appeared in the Madras papers, and Sir Charles Lawson, in his recently published Jubilee-book, acknowledges the interest productive of good, that Colonel Tyrrell has taken on public topics. Let us take this opportunity of saying that the pages of our journal have not infrequently been embellished by his ready pen. Colonel Tyrrell proceeded to Bombay to meet his wife, and purposes before going home in the spring, to "do" a six months' tour in Northern India. Should he, however, obtain a Brigade Command—a not very improbable event, he will not say "good-bye" to India for a good while yet. Should it be otherwise, we in common with his many friends wish him years of happiness in his well-earned rest. Assembled at the station to see the Colonel off, were a fair number of those with whom his stalwart figure was a familiar sight. The officers of the Regiment, European and Native, Major Franklyn, the Revd. Mr. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury and Mr. and Mrs. Berkley were among others who came to see the last of him, and amidst hearty hand-shakings, the train glided out from the platform.—*Deccan Times.*

THE WORK IN THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector Framjee charged Nemchund Sunderjee Mussajee, a Borah, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with housebreaking and theft of Rs. 640, in jewellery and cash, the property of a Bania, named Sunderjee, the father of the first accused. The accused, Nemchund, assisted by the Borah broke open the father's safe and abstracted the money and jewels, converting the ornaments into money which they spent as soon as they could together with several boon companions. One of the latter, who had not received an amount of Rs. 5 which he wished to borrow, informed the police on them. When they were arrested the accused admitted their guilt and assisted the police in recovering the property.

After he had examined the informer the Magistrate asked Inspector Framjee if he was in charge of the case. On his replying that he was Mr. Crawley-Boevey said that Mr. Ryan had brought to his notice the remarks that he, Mr. Framjee, had made to him in the Court on Friday regarding a case he desired to place before him. His Worship added : You stated to Mr. Ryan that you and all the police were aware of the pressure of work in his Court and said that the Commissioner's letter, published in one of the newspapers, explained the reason. I may tell you that in consequence of your remarks I desired Mr. Ryan to transfer your case to my Court. Before continuing the case I shall be glad if you will explain to me the reason of the great pressure of work in Mr. Ryan's Court which you and the rest of the police appear to be aware of ?

Mr. Framjee with all due respect to the Court thought that it could call on him for an explanation through the Commissioner of Police.

His Worship pressed Mr. Framjee for a direct answer, as he averred he could not explain what he meant by the remarks he had made to Mr. Ryan. Mr. Framjee then added that he was aware of the pressure of work in Mr. Ryan's Court, but could not explain the reason for it. He denied that the work was manipulated by the police in order that particular cases might be brought before particular magistrates, explaining at the same time that he did not understand the meaning of the word manipulated used by his Worship in his question.

The Magistrate : Can you tell me what you meant by stating that the Commissioner's letter published in the newspapers explained why there was a pressure in Mr. Ryan's Court.

Mr. Framjee : I cannot.

The Magistrate : But you must have known what you meant. If there is any meaning what is it ?

Mr. Framjee : I know for a fact that a good many complainants prefer to go to Mr. Ryan's Court, and as far as my knowledge goes, the police also prefer to go there. I believe they do go there. As I am on my trial in this Court, Sir, and as your Court is involved in the matter, I would ask that some other Magistrate examine me ?

The Magistrate : No, I am only asking you to explain your conduct in Mr. Ryan's Court on Friday. Do you mean to say that the police take cases to Mr. Ryan's which might come here ?

Mr. Framjee declined to answer this question.

The Magistrate did not press the question, as he considered Mr. Framjee had a perfect right to decline to answer any question the answer of which might criminate him. He asked if this case was in particular one which should have come before him in the usual course, and which was being taken before Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Framjee admitted that it was a morning case and ought to have come before his Worship.

The Magistrate : Why did you take it to another Court ?

Mr. Framjee : Your Court was closed, as it was a holiday, and I took the case to Mr. Ryan on the following day, as it was his turn.

The Magistrate : Did you take the case before Mr. Ryan because you wished a particular Magistrate to try it ?

Mr. Framjee : No, Sir, I did not.

The Magistrate then told Mr. Framjee that he would inform the Commissioner of Police of these facts and would then decide what course he would adopt on the report. He granted Mr. Framjee a copy of the notes of the conversation which had passed between them.

The case was then continued, further evidence having been adduced, the Borah was discharged as he could not be connected with the theft. Nemchund pleaded guilty and admitted having been five years in the Reformatory. Mr. Crawley-Boevey reserved his decision in the case.

"MURGHIS, MINAS, AND BUTTAKS."

THERE is a mysterious post under the Government of India in the Foreign Department. It is not entirely unconnected with that other mystery, looked upon as a synonym of the Seventh Vial, which is known to some as the Director and to others as the Suppressor of Thuggy and Dacoity. It rejoices in the designation of "Superintendent of the Operations for the Control of the Mughias, Meenas and other Predatory Tribes in Central India and Rajputana." Those officers of the graded service of the Political Department, who have at various times conducted the onerous duties of this high-sounding appointment have suffered many things at the hands of the ribald soldiery, chiefly on account of the real or supposed difficulty of disassociating the official relations of the distinguished Political from the care of *murghis* and *minas*. Indeed, it is well-known that at least one incumbent of this post was invariably hailed at a certain cantonment, where his convivial tastes and love of sport had made him a general favourite and a familiar subject for social banter, as the "*murghi* and *mina* man." The Government of India have no sympathy with him, for, *horribile dictu*, in a recent lengthy Resolution, they have determined to add to the farm-yard over which their unfortunate representative presides the entire tribe of—*Budhuk* !—*Pioneer.*

THE BURNING OF THE ALLAHABAD SECRETARIAT.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of Colonel Swetenham, Major Pulford, Mr. Alexander and others, has been sitting at Allahabad for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the damage caused by the fire at the Secretariat, and to allot accommodation to the several departments of that office in the rooms that may be considered safe for immediate occupation. A representative of one of the local papers, who visited the scene of the conflagration on Monday morning, writes :—

My object in going to the Secretariat building this morning was to ascertain, if possible, the extent of damage done, especially as to the expected collapse of the entire central portion after it had cooled. I found that so far, beyond the falling of some bricks and mortar in the corridor, consequent on the contraction taking place by cooling, nothing serious had occurred during the night. The 'joints,' however, looked in avery dangerous condition, and it is my opinion that a large portion of the building will yet fall in, especially when the smouldering mass of *debris* in some of the lower rooms facing the north is removed, by which the support of the walls will be taken away. The roof of the corridor on the upper storey is also in a very dangerous condition, and may come down at any moment. The roof over the room occupied by the separate Revenue Department also on the upper storey is in a similar state, and pieces of the concrete and mortar were falling at intervals while I was going over the ruins. The work people employed in removing the *debris* from the room immediately below the separate Revenue room are therefore in danger of being seriously injured by the falling bricks, and some care should be exercised in regard to them, or we may yet have some injury to life. So far as I could gather there was only one person who sustained any injury, and he was a soldier of the East Surrey Regiment He had his leg broken by a door falling over it. He is, however, in hospital, and is doing well. In conversation with some of the people belonging to the Secretariat, I gathered that suspicion points to individuals who were implicated in the judicial examination papers for the Uncovenanted Service as the instigators of the fire. It seems that they were under the impression that the papers relating to their cases were necessarily stored away in the Judicial Department rooms, and that if these could be destroyed, there would be no damaging disclosures. As a matter of fact the papers relating to this subject were with the Secretary, who is with the Lieutenant-Governor. So that if there is any truth in the alleged rumours, these gentry have been very much 'sold.' Another set of people, and alleged to be interested in the burning of the Government records, are said to be the wasikadars, or political pensioners of Oudh. But it so happens that the records relating to their pensions are all kept at the Wasika Office at Lucknow, and it is scarcely possible that these people were unaware of this fact. It appears to me that the offer of a *large reward* for any information that would lead to the discovery of the party or parties responsible in any way for the fire, would certainly be productive of good results. In the account of the disaster in yesterday's *Morning Post*, our reporters carried away by the excitement of such an unusual occurrence rather mixed up the titles of some of the gentlemen who rendered valuable assistance in various ways. Mr. A. W. Robinson for instance was described as Locomotive Foreman whereas, of course, everybody knows that he is the District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent. Mr. Wedderburn should have read Mr. Woodburn, our Chief Secretary.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co.) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Whole-sale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices :—79 Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 29th of October there were 254 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 30·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 242 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·1 per thousand. There were deaths from small-pox, 11 from cholera, 86 from fevers, 25 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—6 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 183 Hindus, 58 Mahomedans, and 3 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 29th of October was 254 against 242 and 212 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 11. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 21 and 20 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 20. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 87 and 31 respectively against 68 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·5 per mille per annum against 28·0, the mean of the last five years.

I SHALL RIP YOUR LIVER OUT.—A sailor, named Mereton, belonging to the British ship Camperdown, threatened to perform a remarkable surgical operation on a police officer at Calcutta. A local paper gives the following report of the incident :—Mr. Cranenburgh appeared for complainant. The evidence showed that at 12-30 a. m., while complainant was passing along Government Place North, he saw accused walking on the footpath, and the Captain of the Camperdown being not far from the spot called out to the complainant to arrest accused, against whom he said a roll was issued. Complainant ran after accused, and on accused running away the former got into a hackney and went after him. He caught him in Hare Street, where he alighted, and going up to the accused tapped him on his shoulder, saying that he was his prisoner on a warrant. Accused immediately drew out his knife, and said : "If you attempt to seize me I shall rip your liver out." Complainant thought it prudent not to arrest accused, but spoke to him about the danger of using his knife and persuaded him to close it and put it into his pocket. He then allowed the accused to proceed up the road, but as soon as he reached the Metcalfe Hall, accused attempted to go inside, on which complainant prevented him, by laying hold of him from the back. Accused thereupon put his hand into his right hand pocket, and complainant, knowing that the knife was in the left pocket, immediately took it out, and made it over to a passer-by telling him to go away. Accused struck complainant a blow, giving him a black eye. Complainant closed with him ; in the struggle accused fell against a stone which caused a wound on the back of his head. Accused struck the complainant several blows and kicked him. A native constable came up, and in attempting to seize accused was also kicked. The policeman, in making a second attempt, seized accused, and threw him down. Accused got up, and hit the policeman on his arm, and this being witnessed by Mr. W. Bourke, who was close to the spot, he struck the accused. Shortly after two European constables came to the spot, and with their assistance accused was put into a carriage and taken to custody. On proof of the charge, accused was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EXEMPRESS EUGENIE.

A NEW journal, the *Society Herald*, publishes an account of an interview with the ex-Empress of the French. At the time of the interview, it says, the ex-Empress was staying at her country residence, and was living her customary exceedingly simple, yet pleasant, life. Here is the interviewer's account of what took place :—

USHERED INTO THE EX-EMPRESS'S BED-CHAMBER.

I was informed, on arriving at the ex-Empress's charming residence, that her Majesty was still in bed, and that I should have no opportunity of seeing her until 11 o'clock, when she rose for the day. But strange to say, I had not waited more than 20 minutes when I was told that the Royal lady would receive me in the bed-chamber, and forthwith I was conducted there, and on entering the room I discovered that her Majesty was reclining on a large bed, which was handsomely, but not luxuriously fitted, and that the room in which it stood was comfortably but plainly furnished. Her Majesty was then taking some chocolate and bread, which, she informed me, was the only breakfast she permitted herself, her next meal being a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, at one o'clock, and dinner at half-past seven. The ex-Empress's and yet sweet face attracted me immediately, and although I felt slightly shy at first, per-gracious and unaffected manner soon placed me at my ease, and I found myself entering into a conversation which lasted for over three-quarters of an hour. Being almost of the Empress's age, and recollecting most of the incidents that took place during her sojourn in Paris, we naturally had many subjects to talk about in common, more especially as having lived the greater part of my life in France, I was greatly interested in all matters that appertain to that country.

WHEN SHE FIRST MET NAPOLEON.

We spoke of the late Emperor's infatuation for his wife, and his desire that no unnecessary time should be wasted before the marriage ceremony took place. "You, of course, know," said the Empress, "that my husband and myself first met at the Opera House in Paris during the performance of 'William Tell'—that is to say, he first saw me, and took particular notice of me, but I cannot say that I was similarly drawn to him at that time. We have often, in subsequent years, talked of the singular fact of his falling in love at first sight. The day after the evening that we met my future husband sent an *aide-de-camp* to my father's hotel, asking that he might be allowed to pay his addresses to me. My mother, however, was not particularly anxious that he should do so, as it was not known whether he intended to make love seriously, or whether his object was merely a *liaison*, but the Emperor was too gallant and devoted to have any other but honourable intentions. We were married civilly before the Mayor of Paris on the 29th of January 1853, and the following day we attended the religious ceremony at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and I shall never forget the reception we met with at the hands of the Paris people ; how impossible was it to believe that in a few years these same people would be so completely changed towards us."

DESCENDED FROM A SCOTCH FAMILY.

"Is it not true that your Majesty is in some way descended from a Scotch family ?"

"Yes, this is a fact, because my mother, the Duchess de Montijo, was distantly related to a distinguished Scotch family, who were exiled from their country because of their steady adherence to the cause of the Stuarts, and I think that their religious faith, they being Roman Catholics, had likewise something to do with it."

"I believe your Majesty is well acquainted with London ?"

"I had lived in London some little time before my marriage, and I know many parts of it very well. I cannot say that I like it."

Here the Empress relapsed into a kind of self-communion, and an unutterably sad expression overcast her face. Shortly after this I retired from the presence chamber, and before I went her Majesty invited me to take a walk round her gardens. The gardens, I found, were kept in, splendid order, and profusions of roses and lilies, of which the ex-Empress is passionately fond, were to be found in their most varied kinds. The house, which stands a little above the grounds, was likewise of ample proportions, though rather low and gloomy. It was surrounded by immense trees, and many lofty windows opened on to a low porch which was almost flush with the ground. The footmen and servants in this establishment were all dressed in mourning, and this added largely to the general gloom of the tomb-like house.

A MEMENTO OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S FRIVOLITY.

A somewhat faded carpet covered the floor, and on the centre table was a large embroidered cloth, which once must have been rather glaring. On this was a great ink spot, and I was informed that this was occasioned by the Prince Imperial upsetting an inkpot one day while playing in the room. But the fond mother had never allowed the cloth to be removed from the table, and had always kept it there as a memento of her boy's frivolity. When I wandered about for the space of an hour or so, the ex-Empress came downstairs, and I was invited to join her at her *dejeuner a la fourchette*. I have never seen a woman eat so little as did my hostess, but in spite of this she appeared to be in excellent health. After the meal was over the ex-Empress offered to play me a game of chess, and I was only too pleased to do so, as I am passionately fond of this recreation. I soon discovered that my opponent was an excellent player, and, although I am considered a fair hand at the game, she won easily the first two games ; but I succeeded in winning the third. The Empress passes her time mostly by reading and embroidering a little on velvet or satin. Her Majesty has commenced a magnificent altar-cloth and some vestments, which she, of course, means to send to her own church. She is dearly loved in the neighbourhood where she lives, and is a true and noble friend to any poor people in distress.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

TACTICS OF THE FUTURE.

NAPOLEON once said that a General should change his tactics every few years. It is evident that to employ against an enemy tactics which he expects, is to give him the best chance of defeating them, and it was to this that Napoleon owed his own failure at Ligny, which led to the overthrow at Waterloo. Had Lord Wolseley marched against the entrenchments of Tel-el-Kabir, as Skobeleff attacked those of Shanovo, his battalions, less war-hardened than the fine troops which the latter led, might very probably have experienced a repulse similar to those of Plevna. The ease and completeness of that brilliant Egyptian success have led the thoughtless public to undervalue it ; but it was the originality of genius and the admirable adaptation of means to the end, by a consummate master of the art, which caused the strategy and tactics of that short campaign to lead to a *denouement* so perfect that it looked to the envious French like a matter pre-arranged. A reckless and bloody assault upon the lines of Kafr Donor, after the manner of Ferozeshah or Fredericksburg would have been better suited to the comprehension of the European public.

MODERN STRATEGY.

The Russian campaign in Armenia might have ended like that of 1855 had the Russians followed the tactics expected of them. The Turkish position on the Aladga Dagh was quite too hard a nut to crack in ordinary fashion, but, when taken in the rear, it proved a trap for Mukhtar Pasha's whole army. Kars would certainly never have been captured at all, with the means at the Grand Duke's command, but for the happy originality of a moonlight attack from an unexpected quarter. Joubert's superb audacity, and his appreciation of the disadvantage of the defenders of a steep hill, afforded him, at our expense, the most brilliant success, of modern times. All tactical success, where the opposing forces are equal, must depend upon originality. That of 1866 was attained by originality in Infantry fire tactics ; that of 1870 by originality in employment of Artillery. We refer of course to the tactical successes only, which secured the fruit of the superior strategical combinations of the German leader.

THE WAR OF THE FUTURE.

In the coming war we, too, must be original if we would be successful. It is absurd to copy slavishly the spade and fire tactics which will be employed against us ; we must find something which will beat those spade and fire tactics—those tactics mean heavily-weighted soldiers ; is not, then, the direction, in which we should look, that of superior speed and facility of manœuvre ? Take, for instance, the fine example of Lee at Chancellorsville. The mass of the Federal Army had outflanked him and entrenced itself. But Lee's lieutenant marched round the army which had outflanked him, and attacked it so as to take its intrenchments in reverse. Arabi Pasha's position was carried with little loss after a long night march, enabling the assailants to cross the zone of fire by surprise. Gourko turned every position of the Turks in the Balkans by sheer marching and mountain-climbing ; thus giving no chance for spade and breech-loader to come into play, and finally closing upon the impregnable position of Araba Konak from the rear. But for a snow-storm and Valentine Baker, not a Turk would have escaped from the Askhanie-Konaak positions any more than from those of Shipka. The snow-storm baffled one turning column ; and Baker fought the other all day at Tashkosan while the Turks were getting away from Araba Konack. Again and again during the "six days of Josnes," did Chanzy recover by night attacks, villages in which the Germans had settled themselves during the day's fighting. The happy audacity of the assault on the position of the Taileries in she gloaming, decided in Prince Fredrick Charles's favour at Jemans the very doubtful issue of a struggle which had lasted all day long without result. Gorni Dabink was carried at night-fall by troops which had been repulsed throughout day.

LEGS AND DARKNESS *vs.* THE SPADE AND FIRE.

Legs and darkness, then, are evidently the counterpoise of spade and breech-loader in the scales of victory. But the legs are not necessarily those of men only, and the General who most thoroughly grasps this fact, and can best utilise other means of locomotion, will find his scale sink. There is Mounted Infantry, and there is Infantry mounted. The former is an arm of the service—indispensable as flying Artillery to the great Cavalry battles of the future. The latter is an expedient for getting men over the ground and bringing them fresh into action. The former, properly understood, is not a force intended to usurp the place of Cavalry, or to perform any duties which Cavalry can properly do. Its business is to accompany and support great forces of Cavalry, to protect their Artillery, to hold covering positions for them, to aid them in dismounted service, and to relieve them for such as far as possible, so as to set them free for more effective action in the saddle. It is a very mobile force of sharp-shooters, so mounted and equipped as to be able to accompany divisions and brigades of Cavalry in their rapid movements in advance of the army. The Cavalry which, without such a force, attempts to operate against an enemy's Cavalry so accompanied, will find itself at a great disadvantage.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Infantry mounted is quite a different thing. The Rifle Brigade coming on Cossack horses to the rescue of the Russian detachment at Shipka, hard pressed by Suliman Pasha, is an instance. But the mounting need not be upon horses ; mules, camels, donkeys, anything that will save the soldier's legs and enable him to cover twenty miles and be fairly fresh for a fight at the end of it, is the means that the General will employ who aims by a novel expedient, to achieve victory. Important successes have been attained in rushes made for short distances by Cavalry, carrying Infantry *en croup*. The turning march round the Aladja Dagh took a dangerously long time, and depended for success on the extraordinary supineness of the Turks. But had the Grand Duke found means to mount only half the detached force, riding alternately, the three marches might have been accomplished in one, or one and a half ; thus materially reducing the risk of discovery and counter-stroke.

WHAT THE BRITISH SHOULD DO.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that by resolute and well-managed attack, the resistence of spade and breech-loader can be overcome and even without extravagant loss. Such tactics, however, are for those who can afford to expend men ; whereas British commanders must husband their resources. It is for them, therefore, to compel their enemy to attack ; to dislodge him by manœuvre and fight him on the move ; or if he must be attacked in entrenchments, to manage it so as to neutralise the great advantage of his position. Thus in a campaign on the Helmand, for instance, operations directed against the communications will assume an immense, and impartance to this end great mobility is requisite. The present conditions of warfare allow great freedom of movement, as inferior forces left in front of the enemy well intrenched can protect themselves. Such was General Robert's idea at the Paiwar Kotal, and that of General Colley at Laing's Neck. That the outflanking force in the latter case was attacked and beaten, or that in the former case it could not reach the enemy's flank, does not affect the principle but only the execution. The principle is, by favour of darkness and activity, to attain such a position as to compel the enemy to drive you out of it or retire ; and, having thus dislodged him, to fight him on the move before he can settle himself again ; unless and indeed he becomes the assailant, when the advantage of position is transferred to your side. But the outflanking troops must be fresh, and be able to entrench themselves and fight strongly in a well-chosen position, or the experience of Majuba Hill may be repeated on a larger scale. Equally if the enemy retire, they must be fresh to close with him while the force left behind presses on his rear. It is here that originality in expedients will come in.

THE EXAMPLE OF TEL-EL-KABIR.

Equally, if the method, rendered preferable by circumstances, be to close on the enemy's position by a night march, and to assault at dawn, as in the case of Tel-el-Kabir, will success depend upon being able to cover a long distance without over-fatiguing the troops for the fight. Fresh men must beat tired men. The general who can make a long stretch and attacked in the afternoon troops which have been marching all day, and have not had time to entrench themselves—bringing up his own men fairly fresh for the purpose—is bound to score a success. It must be remembered, however, that to enable a General to attain tactical successes by novel and ingenious expedients, he must know more of his enemy's movements than the enemy knows of his ; and is absolutely dependent upon cavalry superiority. Doomed, indeed, is the army whose cavalry has been over-mastered ; it delivers its blows in the dark like the blinded giant whom Sayers fought ; and can only grapple its enemy, as Heenan grappled Sayers, by an improbable chance. Therefore, above all things, must we be careful to prepare our cavalry to take a leading role from the commencement. To this end no pains or expense must be spared to place them in the field in sufficient numbers and adequately supported by Mounted Infantry and Horse Artillery—for upon their success depends victory. And if we are wise we shall also organise in good time plenty of partisan bodies to aid their operations. The partisan troops of the Turks, in 1878, were of little or no use because they were under no sort of discipline or leadership ; such, however, need by no means be the case with the thousands of Biluch and Hazarah horsemen and riflemen we can dispose of for guerilla service. Judiciously utilised, such partisan troops might sorely cripple an enemy's operations and might keep us in touch with all his movements.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND MR. GLADSTONE.

THE Duke of Argyll has sent the following letter to a correspondent :—

"Inverary, Oct. 10th, 1887.

"Sir,—You ask me whether in Scotland there is any disaffection to the Union with England. If you had asked me this two years ago I should have been disposed to think that my interrogator was what the Scotch call 'daft.' So far as I am aware, no human being in Scotland outside a lunatic asylum ever entertained such an idea. And if any man does now entertain it, he ought, in my opinion, to be taken care of by his friends. But you seem to forget several facts of more recent experience. They are these :—

1. Mr. Gladstone produced a scheme for separating the Legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. It was an essential part of that scheme that Irish members, having a separate Parliament of their own, should not be allowed also to govern Great Britain as part of the Parliament at Westminster.

3. That, in accordance with this obvious principle of reason, the scheme of Mr. Gladstone provided for the dismissal or omission of all Irish members from the Parliament of Great Britain.

4. That in one of the most formal of all his late publications, Mr. Gladstone has distinctly said that 'it is not allowable to deal with Ireland upon any principle the benefit of which could not be allowed to Scotland in circumstances of equal, and equally clear, desire.'

5. That a great number of people, both in Scotland and in England, are followers of Mr. Gladstone, and seem willing to vote for anything he proposes, or anything he may induce others to demand.

6. That, under the stimulus of his universal solicitations to discontent a certain number of people have at least been talking about Home Rule for Scotland.

7. That Mr. Gladstone's language distinctly points to his own Irish scheme as offering 'benefits'—whether desired or not.

8. That the 'benefit' to Ireland is that she becomes a tributary and dependency, separated from all voice or vote in Imperial concerns, which are expressly reserved for the Imperial Parliament.

9. That he has thus set forth the dismissal of Scotch members from the Westminster Parliament, and the reduction of Scotland to a tributary province, with a local Parliament, as a proposal which he is quite ready to entertain, and which he suggests as beneficial.

10. That although no Scotchman, except himself, has, so far as I know, ever contemplated such a scheme as possible, yet many Scotchmen call themselves followers of Mr. Gladstone, and supporters of this corresponding Irish scheme.

11. That the late hazy talk about Mr. Gladstone's 'concessions' has been founded on the notion that he is now willing to allow Irishmen both to rule themselves and also to rule us.

12. That Lord Rosebery—another Scotchman—has lately ridiculed the very idea of such a "concession," and has asked whether Irish members are to be summoned to attend by the ringing of a bell.

13. That the ridicule is just and well directed, and indicates that the scheme, which is described as a benefit to Ireland, will have equally to be applied as a benefit to Scotland when she has been educated up to the standard of wisdom and enlightenment which has been set before us.

I continue to have some confidence in the commonsense and public virtue of our people. But when I see men who have hitherto been men of commonsense so bewildered and deluded on the fundamental principles of our Constitution and on the greatest achievements of our historical development in civilisation, I can put trust nowhere except in every man doing his duty by resisting what he knows to be folly, and by asserting the independence of his own mind against the dangerous solicitations of party spirit and of hero worship.—Your obediently Argyll."

AN IRISH WIDOW'S STORY.

THE *Scotsman* prints a long letter from a lady in Kerry, in which the following passage occurs with reference to the poor widow whose husband was shot by moonlighters under circumstances which were recently recorded under the title of "A Story of the Irish Terror" :—

We found her binding her "little oats" in a field—a tall, handsome, sadeyed woman. On the way to her house she took us up a bit of rising ground to show us a view. "Ah," she said, "it's seldom I come up here now ; it was here I used to walk up every evening to meet himself coming from the mountain. He was a good man. Never a bad word had he given me all the years we were married ; and now to be left alone ! I don't seem to care for anything—not for a thing at all But I wouldn't curse them that murdered him ; I'm trying not even to wish them ill in my heart. Shure, he forgave them before he died, and why wouldn't I ?" We then went into her house, which was one of two rooms, a good living-room, with a small sleeping-room off it. "It was here by the fireside we were sitting, just the same way as we were used to sit every evening, himself on a chair at this side, and I just a bit behind him, and Tim and the three little ones on a stool in front of the fire, and Alice at her dad's feet between him and the door of the other room. I was a bit vexed with Alice who had just come in, and I was a bit vexed with her for being out so late ; and she was telling us how she heard them say that the Moonlighters were going round the farms asking for arms, and I said to himself, 'They'll be coming after the revolver, and you'll be giving it them, Dan.' 'I will not' says he ; and says I, 'You will, for the sake of the childher. What'll be the use of angering them ?' I knew he'd not go again me ; but it never came across me that they meant to harm him that was nobody's enemy and everybody's friend. We all sat quiet-like till we heard footsteps, and saw faces pearing in at the window. We spoke no word till there came a big knock at the door, and a voice that said, 'Does Dan——live here ?' and himself answered them. 'He does, says he. Then they came in six or eight on them, blazing with the drink and most of them with disguises on their faces. One of them asked for a gun, and himself got up—for he saw there wasn't any other way—and went up to the shelf where was the revolver ; and while he was there two of them came up to where he was sitting at the fire and dared Tim and the childher to be looking at them with a revolver in his hand ; and they all held their heads bent down. But they never sighted Alice, who was behind and she was looking at them all the time. One man came and spoke quite friendly to me ; he had his eyes leaping out of his head burning like fire, and that was all I could see of his face. When himself had given them the revolver and showed them how to fire it—for there was something uncommon-like about it—he came back and sat himself down by the fire, and we thought surely they were for going away. Just as they got night the door a voice called out 'No. 1 do your duty.' It was No. 1 or No. 3, I don't rightly know which ; and one stepped forward and fired, and then they all went out. We sat just as we were without a word spoken till the smoke scattered ; and I looked at Dan and saw that he was pale like, and then he said, 'Tim, pull off my boot ;' and then when he rose his trowser I saw that his foot was well-nigh shot off and the blood streaming on the floor, and the little fellow ran up and tried to be putting the blood back in his dad's body with his little hands ; and when he saw that that was no use, he got his arms round his neck till it was hard to part them. Then Tim said, 'I'll go for the priest.' I had never thought of the priest—God forgive me—I had only thought for him ; and then I told Tim to get the priest and the doctor, and not to spare the mare ; and I put my arms round him where he sat on his chair, and said to him, 'Dan, you'll forgive them,' for I was that afeard he might die before he had forgiven them. He said "God *for* give their" and I knew he had forgiven them, for he was able for to pray for them that had murdered him. Then I put down

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD.—Just received the NEW JUBILEE MEDAL, which should be worn by all Masons, in neat case, Rs. 2½.
THORPE & Co.,
Ramart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A THURSTON'S TABLE, only requiring covering. Price Rs. 500. Address "M. P M.," care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, TOM SAYERS, Proprietor.

RUSSIAN, GERMAN and FRENCH LESSONS will be given; also in Piano. Apply to Mr. T. OZERWINKA, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, from 10 to 12 noon.

JEWELLERY REPAIRED and MADE to ORDER. Best workmanship and finish guaranteed. Charges extremely moderate.—Indian Art Gallery, No. 10, Hummum Street.

WANTED, by a PARSEE having many years' experience in Bombay and Up-country, situation as Cotton Agent to a Mercantile Firm. Apply "Berar," this paper.

MLLES J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a large assortment of Ribbons, Flowers Net, Ladies' Corsets, richly trimmed Under Linen, Thread Stockings, &c., &c.,

SMOKERS' TABLES.—See our new Smokers' Table from Vienna, nice and very cheap Ornament for a Drawing Room, from Rs. 4-14. Smokers' Requisites from Re. 1-14. Cheapest house.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST UNPACKED, a large assortment of MASONIC APRONS, English Constitution, at very moderate prices. Have an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.—HAJI EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Just arrived Perfumery and Theatrical articles from the best Houses in London and Paris. 73 B, Esplanade Road.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager too was most obliging and saw to the Despatch of my Luggage and Horses Up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Rooms attached.

Y. W. C. A.—A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT will be OPENED in connexion with the Y. W. C. A. Institute on Nov. 15th. Applications for admission to be made to Mrs. REAN, 8, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, one or two COPYING CLERKS, fitted also for outdoor work. Apply to "P. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SALESWOMAN for a Millinery Establishment in Bombay. English references wanted. Good Salary if competent. MILLINER, care of this office.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Caramels, Turkish Delight, Everton Toffee, Barley Sugar, &c.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL SALE of Ornaments suitable for Xmas Gifts, now on view at the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

SINGER'S FOR CASH
OR EASY TERMS SEWING
5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

WANTED CONTRACTORS for Masonry, as also a few experienced Masonry Inspectors for massive rough rubble walls. Apply to Masonry Contractor, Tansa.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co,

WANTED, for the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway School, a Certificated MISTRESS. Salary Rs 75 per month, with Free House. Apply PRESIDENT, School Committee, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size, Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any nickel Silver cased Watch sold in India, however high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co.," Agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Tom Sayers, Proprietor.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Sellor's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

BUTTER SCOTCH, Gelatines, Raspberry, Nozeau, Raspberry and Vanilla Creams—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE AMBRIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants at the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, such as crotons, palms, bigonias, fern, roses, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. BAKER, Station Master.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and risk of the concerned.

An invoice of (3) three new gold crystal keyless levers, 12 size, No. 1992 94, by "Frodsham & Co."

One gold hunting keyless lever, 10 size, No. 1590, by "Frodsham & Co."

One gold cut hunting keyless by "Frodsham & Co."

By order of Marwaree Shamajee Venajee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narotamdas Narondas.

1 pair diamond necklace, diamond tammania, gold goongries, galoopata and pagla, pearl bangles, &c.

Also on account of the concerned a few lots of household furniture, glassware, lamps, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome dark bay Kattywar mare, 6 years old, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle, good fencer, sold for no fault.

1 strong-built dog-cart suitable for above, with set of harness.

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.

The property of the Maharaja of Jodhpore.

1 high caste bay Arab horse "Bowen" 15 hands, 9 years old, will make first-class carriage horse.

1 do. bay Arab horse "Dictator" 14-3 high, 5 years old.

1 do. bay Arab galloway, very quiet.

1 do. bay Arab horse "Barnett."

The property of another gentleman.

1 pair of handsome powerful walers, over 15-3, quiet in double and single harness, aged, was the property of the late General Hancock.

The above horses can be seen at Messrs. Abdool Rahaman Mitree and Co.'s stable at Byculla.

The property of another gentleman.

1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order.

By order of the Commissioner of Police.

1 grey Arab horse.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 196, Naigaum Road, Naigaum, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a strong bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, goes in saddle and harness, has been used as a lady's horse, very quiet, a strong pony cart, set of brass mounted single harness, &c., &c, the property lately belonging to Mr. HENRY STEAD.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Elphinstone Lodge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge" and John Rober's" plated ware, glass and crockery ware-first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of E. WILKINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 10, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

About 150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes. Also mill sawn timber, suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF THE BARQUE "WALLACE."

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th inst. at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

The Barque "Wallace," 1,583 tons register, built at Windsor, Nova Scotia, December, 1882, together with her masts, sails, (yards) boats, anchors, &c., as she lies in Bombay harbour.

The vessel will be positively sold to the highest bidder, and orders to view can be had from the auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, the 12th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Bai Cursetbai, widow of the late Mr. Pestonjee Sherwanjee, to sell by Public Auction at Kalbadevi, next to Post Office, the remaining stock-in-trade of the said deceased, consisting of blackwood and teakwood household and shop furniture handsome sideboard with marble top and mirror, show cases, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOM KEEPERS, CLUBS AND PRIVATE CONSUMERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. F. FISCHER and Co. the undersigned will dispose by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., the following first class beer strongly recommended, in small lots to suit every one:—

35 cases each 4 doz. quarts pilsener beer.

32	"	" 8 " pints	"	
40	"	" 4 " quarts	"	hansa.
10	"	" 4 "	"	double globe.
37	"	" 4 "	"	single "
33	"	" 4 "	"	patent cork.
37	"	" 6 " pints	"	
8	"	" 6 "	"	tip top.
20	"	" 6 "	"	mogul.
20	"	" 4 " quarts	"	
17	"	" 1 "	"	jubilee whiskey.
14	"	" 1 "	"	brandy.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
16 " " dhoties.
10 cases prints.
5 " scarlet ladies cloth.
5 " assorted colored woollen cloth.
10 " cotton umbrellas 24, 24, and 26 inches.
200 tolas otto of roses.

On account of the concerned.

4 cases each 50 pr. Trousering. By order of Jaita Lala and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sonar Shreecrushna Nanabhoy gold silver and pearl ornaments and clothes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new canoe-shaped landau.
1 strong office shigram.
1 " second-handbrougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NARRAYEN COTTON MILLS AT CHOWPATI.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators to sell by Public Auction on the premises of the Mill at Chowpati on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property of the Narrayan Cotton Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

All that piece of land or part, situate at Chowpati, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing 5,442 square yards, be the same a little more or less, being a portion of the part, formerly containing 5,990 square yards, but of which part has been taken up by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and the Municipality, respectively, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Hari Keshavji, deceased, on or towards the south by the Chowpati Road, on or towards the west by the property of Yadowjee Krishnajee and Hari Keshavjee, and on or towards the east by the properties formerly of Nacoda Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Ramjee Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee and Adumalli Sultanalli, and now belonging some to the said Nacoda Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee, Adumalli Sultanalli, and part to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and part to Government, which said land and premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 319 and now under Nos. together with the buildings, godowns and outhouses standing thereon and the engines, boilers, machinery, plant and tools in the said premises and known as the Narrayan Cotton Mills, Ld.

The above property is held under a lease, dated the 1st day of January, 1861, for a term of 99 years commencing from 1st February, 1861. The lease contains a covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES AND WORKS OF ART FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 26th November at 2 p. m., a valuable collection of Indian Curiosities and Works of Art, the property of a well-known Antiquary consisting of handsomely carved, Surat and Coomta sandalwood and ivory work boxes Vizagapatam work, stationery and jewel boxes, card baskets, glove boxes, writing desks and book stands, Porcupine quill stamp, jewel, glove and letter boxes bottle cases, card basket and pentray, beautifully worked, ivory figures and groups representing processions, nautch, cart, carriage, boats and Hindoo gods and goddesses, Moradabad work metal jugs and hooka bottoms, real China and Japanese flower vases, tea and toilet services, and jugs, Agra and Jeypore table ornaments, Scind toilet boxes, one idol of Budha made of gold, silver copper, brass, &c., one copper idol of Gunputty (very old) parian busts and figures, a few oilpaintings representing the birth of Budha, the inhabitants of Tanjor, Rajaram, Raja of Kolahpore and his father, the late Hon'bles Jugaonnath Sunkersett and Morarjee Goculdass, Parsee lady, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 10, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices,

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols ⅛ per cent. lower at 103⅛, but makes no change in other items, including Silver at 43 11-16d. per oz.

Quotations for Seeds and Wheat come unaltered, but we note a further decline in the value of Coffee, say of 1s. in Mid-Plantation, and of 2s. in Mid-Mysore at 90s. per cwt. for both in a flat market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, the total sales aggregating 14,000 bales, including 2,500 Surats, which were also firm. Ready Mid-Uplands moved up 1-16d. to 5⅝d., but in Surats there was no further change. American Arrivals were quiet, but a further advance of 1-64d. in all positions is reported.

The Manchester market had been firm, but with the exception of an advance of 1d. in 39 in Jacconets, and of ½d. in 5¼lb. Madapollams, prices come as before.

We have nothing fresh from New York, that market having been closed to-day for a holiday.

Here we have had a firm market for the staple, with again a good deal of buying by exporting firms, contracts for Broach, however, having been chiefly between native dealers. Sellers began by asking some advance on yesterday's rates, but buyers showed no disposition to follow them, and most of the purchases reported, aggregating some 3,000 to 4,000 bales, have been on the basis of yesterday's rates. Amongst the principle lots contracted for are "Good" Broach, at Rs. 229; "Good," Khangaum, at Rs. 203; "Good" Julgaum, at Rs. 188-9; "Good" Nuggur, at Rs. 196, all for March delivery; "Good" Bhowanggur, at Rs. 109, for April; and "Good" Dharwar, at Rs. 204½, for May. Fully "Good" Bhownuggur for April-May is quoted at 207, and Dhollera of the same class at Rs. 3 less. Rs. 148 Rs. 158, and Rs 171½ have been buyers' prices for the three qualities of Bengal, but there are no sellers under a rupee more. Very little old Cotton is new being taken by the Mills, and to-day's purchases are represented by 200 bales of Pachora at Rs. 156 to 160; and 200 Compta at Rs. 160 to 163½.

WHEAT.—A moderate business is reported to be passing in Ek Dani at previous prices on bazaar terms, but nothing is doing in other kinds, of which, indeed, there is no stock to speak of. In the knew crop further contracts in Delhi No. 1 at Rs. 4-4-0 for April-May delivery are reported.

SEEDS.—Some new *Linseed* for April-May has been contracted for at Rs. 6-2-0 per cwt. for large grain; and ready small has been sold at Rs. 6-1-9 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is quite unchanged for all descriptions, old and new, and so fresh business is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	975	bales.
Wheat	11,188	cwt.
Linseed	5,119	"
Rapeseed	2,763	"
Gingelly	3,607	"
Poppyseed	743	"
Groundnuts	773	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, not to say dull, at the following quotations for ready cargo, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired:—

Liverpool Cotton	13s 9d	wheat etc.	11s 3d to 12s 6d per tn.
London	16s 3d	"	10s to 10s 3d "
Hull	nil	"	13s 9d to 15s "
Dunkirk	13s 9d	"	12s 6d to 13s 9d "
Havre	13s 3d	"	12s 6d to 13s 3d "
Antwerp	13s 9d	"	12s 6d to 13s 3d "
Marseilles	12s 6d	"	17s 9d to 15s "
Genoa	17s 6d	"	13s 9d to 15s "
Trieste & Venice	25s	"	22s 6d at ex. 2s "

EXCHANGE has been firm to-day pending Council allotments, for which it seems to be generally anticipated that there will be a good demand; and ready Sterling rates show an advance of at least 1-32d. all round. Bank demand, for January-February delivery, has been quoted at 1s. 4¾d; and December-January Credits have been done to-day at 1s. 4 29-32d. and 1s. 4 15-16d. per rupee. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 21-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¾d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·78¼d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been little or no demand for Fours for cash to-day, and the rate was for some time quoted at 99½ to 3-16, but at closing this evening it is called 99½. In forward business bargains have been booked at 98 13-16, 7-8 and 15-16. There is nothing doing in the other denomination, which is still quoted at 102½ nominal.

SHARES.—There continues to be very little doing in this market, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 29 in New Berar C. G. and Press shares; of Rs. 10 in Victoria Manufacturing; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares. The recent rise in the price of the raw material would naturally tend to depress our local mill industry; but, so far, rates have been generally steady, the attitude of holders betokening satisfaction with their investments, rather than any anxiety to sell out. Bank of Bombay shares are weak at Rs. 790 sellers.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COHN—November 4, at Hamburg, Hermann Cohn, of Calcutta, aged 64 years. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McIVER—BIDDLE—November 7, at St. Mary's Church Poona, by the Rev. A. G. Cane, J. A. McIver, Bombay Revenue Survey, to Violet L. Biddle, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Biddle, of Yately, Hampshire and neice and adopted daughter of Col. C. Swinhoe, Bombay Staff Corps.

PAYNE—ANNESLEY—November 9, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, by the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Henry A. H. Payne, of Bombay, eldest son of H. W. Payne, Esq., late of Bombay, to Ethel, eldest daughter of W. Campbell Annesley, Esq., 16 St. Mary Abbotts Terrace, Kensington W.

DEATH.

HUGHES—November 9, at Marine Lines, suddenly, Agnese Kathleen Mary, wife of Walter C. Hughes.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHARD—October 20, at Meerut, the wife of Charles Edmund Chard, Postal Department, of a daughter.

FINCH—November 6, at College Road, Nungumbaukum, the wife of A. E Finch, of a son.

GRANGER—November 1, at Allahabad, the wife of R H Granger, Superintendent Post Offices, Ajmere, of a daughter.

McCONOCHIE—November 1, at Dacca, the wife of Sergeant Instructor J McConochie, of a daughter. (Premature).

ROWLEY—November 7, at Egmore, the wife of W G Rowley, of Madras, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McCONOCHIE—November 2, at Dacca, Phœbe, the daughter of Sergeant Instructor and Mrs McConochie, aged one day.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN is indignant with Sir West Ridgeway for the double crime of signing away the "grassy slopes of Badghis" and then declaring in an article written for the *Nineteenth Century* that the cession of the said slopes to Russia does not bring the Russians appreciably nearer to Herat. He affirms that the Russians can mass an enormous force on the Badghis soil and then sweep upon Herat which, worth nothing in itself, is still of use as the centre of a fertile district capable of supporting a hundred thousand men. Whether the hundred thousand mouths which the country round Herat is assumed to be capable of feeding are in excess of the ordinary inhabitants or are included in the disquieting total we are not informed. Nor does Mr. Marvin, in repeating after others this estimate of the resources of the district, take the trouble to mention for how many months or weeks or days the hundred thousand mouths might be fed in the Herat Valley. It is not necessary for us to stop to make inquiry on this point. An anonymous, but apparently well informed annotator of Mr. Marvin's alarmist criticism on Sir West's article, declares that it would be impossible for troops assembled on the Badghis grass slopes—slopes which bear grass that would feed sheep only, and even sheep for only a few days after the scanty rain ceases to fall—to cross the broken intervening country to Herat at all. If an expedition were sent against Herat it would give the Badghis country the Khusk and the Murgab a wide berth, and take the direct route of the Heri Rud Valley. It is not necessary to discuss at any length this and similar lucubrations with which Mr. Marvin and Mr. Vambéry contrive to keep the London public on the alert for Russian developments in the direction of the Afghan frontier. We may point out that even with the least desire to make the worst of our situation on that side it is not incumbent upon us to accept without reserve the gloomy pictures which are tinted with such dark shadows by brushes dipped in the pitch of night and Erebus. The two faithful watchmen who are always trying our nerves by crying to us from the housetops that the Russians are coming, and that they can discern before all else the particular roads they will take, ought to be thanked rather than reproved for the untiring patience with which they assure us that our danger on the side of Central Asia is very great and very pressing. But it is proverbial that truth is best learned from an enemy, and if for once we turn from Russophobists to a genuine Russian and ask him what is the real value of the territory in Central Asia which Russia has acquired at so much trouble and at so heavy a cost, we shall perhaps find reason to keep our heads cool when giving an estimate of what the future may have in store for all concerned in the developments, actual and possible, which we are likely to hear of in that region. Let us take the evidence of General Prjevalsky—whose name one of Lord Rosebery's phonetic shorthandwriters would probably, if he heard it pronounced, spell with the letters equivalent to "Chravalsky" and hear what that distinguished traveller and writer has to say in regard to Central Asia, regarded from the point of view of progress and civilization.

We owe the opportunity of obtaining this valuable testimony on an interesting and little understood subject to the zeal and impartiality with which Mr. Demetrius Boulger has published in the *Asiatic Review* Captain F. Beaufort's translation of the General's essay, in which he deals with the present condition and future prospects of Central Asia under seven heads. It is remarkable that the first thing to arrest this sagacious observer's attention is the sparseness of the population which occupies the vast expanse of country from the Siberian mountains on the north to the Himalayans on the south. The estimate places the approximate numbers at nine millions,—very few for an area of 120,000 square geographical miles. The physical condition of the region renders it impossible that any considerable population can ever find subsistence there. Except in small oases fringing some of the mountain ranges agriculture is impossible. The pasturage to be found is on the whole poor and uncertain, the rainfall being precarious and insufficient and droughts frequent. The best is found on the northern and in the extreme east; a fact not without significance for those who predict the growth of a large and settled population on the newly acquired Russian territory in the vicinity of Afghanistan. Four-fifths of the whole area General Prjevalsky dismisses as mere howling desert, on which even the wandering nomad can scarcely find subsistence for his flocks. Wherever the pasturage is fairly good, owing to absence of snow in winter and drought in summer, the population soon equals the means of subsistence. Such districts when conquered cannot maintain the conquerors and the conquered, so the invariable custom has been for the stronger to extirpate the weaker; thus the population as a whole could never increase as in lands where there is room for the development of agriculture, and it is found possible to achieve the feat of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. The inferior pasturages could not feed the cattle and flocks for any length of time; this causes continual migrations, accompanied by frequent epidemics among the cattle from hardship and insufficient food. At the present day every available spot is occupied, every blade of grass is eaten, and there is no means of adding to the food supply for flocks or those who live by them. When there is the possibility of irrigating land, every gallon of water is utilised, and there is not room for a single additional mouth. It is quite impossible, the General is of opinion, that the population can ever be increased in any perceptible degree.

So much for the physical conditions of Central Asia. What is the prospect of civilising and Europeanising the population, and raising it to a higher level? Morally and intellectually the population has been, it is declared, stunted by the conditions under which it has been compelled to subsist for ages. They could do nothing to make the soil now fruitful, or the climate less cold in winter or less scorching in summer. There was nothing to call out active qualities and inspire energy by rewarding effort. The only way to continue to exist was to accept passively whatever came, heat or cold, hunger or thirst, and this the population has learned to do. They are always ready to say "Move slowly," but never "Move faster!" It is a constant maxim that good people are never in a hurry—only thieves and robbers wanting to get off with what they have taken. We should be disposed to place greater reliance on this estimate of Central Asian abasement to the medium of surroundings were it not that General Prjevalsky puts us on our guard by sweepingly generalising from the people whom he is describing to all Asiatics. It will, perhaps, be of interest to those natives of India who may be inclined to imagine that the Russian, being half an Asiatic himself, may on that account be disposed to take a more charitable estimate of the failings of the people of this Continent than writers in the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* are wont to do. It is amusing to find this Russian General, whose ancestors migrated from Asia to Europe within historic memory, and who in returning thither might be imagined to find himself quite at home, anathematising the Natives of this great continent for "an extreme dissoluteness of morals"—"the gratification of his physical desires—coarse passions—this forms the summum bonum of every Asiatic." "The Asiatic is an absolute egotist; his 'I' ranks with him ever in the first place; the higher feelings of honour, duty and morality are here unknown; on the contrary, hypocrisy and cunning count as merits of a high order." The asceticism of the Buddhists, Mr. Edwin Arnold will be grieved to hear, is denounced as "hypocritical." This is, however, scarcely as bad as the Bishop of Derry's declaration in the presence of Mr. Champion that Christianity is the only religion in the world which preaches or practises Socialism. Mr. Champion must, even in Bombay, have learned that Buddhism, whether hypocritical or not, places the Socialistic aspect of human duty in the foreground, and embraces even the starving tigress, unable to feed her young, within the bounds of human sympathy. Buddha sacrificed himself willingly to enable the thirsty mother to transmute her blood into milk for her famished cubs. The truth is that many Europeans, Russian, and English Bishops, amongst others, talk very much at their ease of Asian mysteries, which Lord Beaconsfield himself could only pretend to fathom. If there was one quality which has not been denied to the conquering races which have issued from Asia, and once or twice traversed Europe, it is physical courage. The Aryan motto which was fixed in gold letters over the Jeypore gate in the Colinderies, "Valour is Victory," is not one which would be invented by men who did not hold valour in some esteem, but General Prjevalsky says that natural cowardice is the characteristic trait of every Asiatic. We are not much surprised to learn from the General that the inhabitants of Central Asia do not possess any of the elements of progress, and have no ability to receive and to assimilate European civilisation. The nomads have the ideas and faculties of children, and have mental capacities little above that of idiots. "It would be no more possible to transform the nomad, dull of intellect, lazy and apathetic, into an energetic, civilised being, than to train a sheep to act as a setter or a pointer." Is it not fair to infer that a population which is so described is not likely to be made into a formidable political or military factor by men who form such an unsympathetic estimate of their worth, morally and intellectually? We have here a useful test which may be applied to the vaticinations of such prophets as M. Vambery and Mr. Marvin, who see grass growing in every square league of desert on which a Russian sets his foot, and unconquerable soldiers in the idiots and cowards that we now find are the only occupants of those inhospitable and very distant wilds, which answer to the designation "Central Asia," much as the sands of Africa are known by the fine geographical expression 'Sahara."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is doing strange service to the cause of railway extension in Sind. It does not think the Hyderabad Pachpadra scheme the best or the most necessary of the various schemes which have been proposed in the interests of Karachi. Nevertheless it hopes "that the supporters of the scheme will be able to push their triumph home," a triumph by the way which has yet to come, to say nothing of pushing it home. We wonder how many others of the advocates of this mistaken enterprise thus wish it well in sublime indifference to the advantages which other projects may have over it. "Not precisely the line that ought to be made" the Lahore paper seems to say, "but make it all the same, because some one in the Public Works Department has come a cropper with the multiplication table, and because the selfish people of Bombay do not want it to be made." The selfishness of Bombay is indeed an important factor in the calculations of the Lahore paper—much more important we suspect than it is with the shrewd people of Karachi, who know better than to regard the two ports as necessarily in rivalry. Our own objections to the scheme, which were stated months before the recent Resolution saw the light, were founded upon considerations which had nothing to do with any conflict between the interests of the two ports, and it is rather hard that we should be told that the *Bombay Gazette* accepts without question the arguments of the Resolution because "any arguments are good enough in Bombay to suppress the legitimate aspirations of Karachi." The easy retort might be that any arguments are good enough at Lahore to dispose of the reasonable objections which are taken in Bombay to visionary schemes. But this would be a retort of the *tu quoque* order, the market value of which Mr. Gladstone has lately endeavoured to diminish. We prefer to state one or two reasons why people who know more of the circumstances of the two ports than seems to be known at Lahore would never look to the jealousy of Bombay for an explanation of the objections that have been stated in this city against the Hyderabad Pachpadra Railway. It ought to be sufficient to state that the commercial interests of the two ports, instead of being in conflict, are to a very large extent common. It is not too much to say that the chief commercial houses in Karachi are local representatives of Bombay houses. If for instance we take the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, we shall find that of the ten firms which, excluding the banks, constitute the Chamber five are branches of Bombay houses, and the recent appearance of a leading firm from this city tends to increase the solidarity of interest between the two ports. Karachi in its best days—which we all hope may come again soon—

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND, ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

THE ITALIAN EXPEDITION.

ROME, Nov. 8.

Information has been received here that General San Marzam accompanied by his staff has arrived at Massowah.

MR. PORTAL'S MISSION.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

News has been received that the servants attached to the Expedition to the Negus, under Mr. G. H. Portal, deserted the caravan, which had to return to Monkullo after suffering a march of 50 miles without water.

After some delay Mr. Portal was able to make another start for the Court of King John.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO KING JOHN'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The letter from her Majesty the Queen, of which Mr. Portal is the bearer, says, in response to King John's request that England should mediate with Italy, that diplomatic intervention by the English Government is impossible until reparation has been given to Italian honor by the cession of the territory in dispute without its being necessary to have recourse to hostilities.

MEETING BETWEEN THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.

His Majesty the Czar leaves here on the 12th instant and will spend a few hours with the Emperor William on his way to St. Petersburg through Germany.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE BY MOONLIGHTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A party of moonlighters shot dead a farmer named Quirke near Tralee.

This atrocious deed was committed in the presence of the unfortunate victim's family.

MEETINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED "PROCLAIMED."

Sir Charles Warren, Commissioner of Police, has, with the concurrence of Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, proclaimed the meetings of the unemployed.

There will, therefore be, henceforth, no more demonstrations in Trafalgar Square.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

The High Priest of the Deccan, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, and party, consisting of Byramji Jamaspji, C.I.E., and Pestonji Rustomji Kanga, arrived here from Jeypore this evening and were received by the whole Parsee community at the station, where grand preparations were made for their reception. An address was presented on the platform, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Jehangirji Pestonji Vakil, as the Secretary of the Parsee Panchayet, read the address, and the venerable Dastur made a short reply. The party then left for Mr. P. H. Dastur's bungalow, where the High Priest has put up temporarily. At the Abu Road Station Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanji Jinwalla and the whole Parsee community of the place waited upon their High Priest and presented him with a valuable shawl after breakfast.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, High Priest of the Deccan, arrived here by the Rajputana mail train this evening. He was received at the station by a large number of Parsee gentlemen. A band was in attendance. An address of welcome was read and presented to the venerable Dastur by Shett Jehangirji Pestonji Vakil, Member and Secretary of the Panchayet, on behalf of the Parsee community.

The Dastur Saheb made a very suitable and impressive reply to it.

The reception was very enthusiastic. The Dastur Saheb was escorted by all the gentlemen present to the bungalow of his son, Khan Bahadoor Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, our worthy City Magistrate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coromandel, with the English mails of 28th October, left here for Bombay at 7 p. m. on Tuesday evening.

The same Company's steamer Khedive left here for Colombo at 9 p. m. on Tuesday night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Karrachee, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 9.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Swordsman arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 7th inst.

HONGKONG, Nov. 9.

The Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay on the afternoon of 7th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	4
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-0
8½lbs. Shirtings	6-0
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	43 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* West, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point Penang cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 8.

10 p.m.	80·2

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	83·3
5 p.m.	85·0

THE POSITION OF THE MILL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Now that the Cotton Manufacturing Industry in India is becoming racy of the soil, and its working has come to be a matter of domestic concern to us all, an account of its present position as ascertained from the Mill reports recently published, cannot fail to be of interest. There are 45 mills in the island of Bombay which may be described as going concerns. Of these, eight are privately owned, and as their owners evidently wish the outside public to leave them alone, we are bound to respect their scruples. This leaves 37 mills to inquire into, but of these five more are out of the running for one reason or another, so that we have before us 32 of these concerns to point the moral of our tale. These 32 mills may appropriately be divided into four groups according to the nationality of their management, namely, (1) English, (2) Parsee, (3) Hindoo, and (4) Hebrew and Mahomedan. The propriety of this division will be evident to those who have a general knowledge of the internal working of our mills, at any rate, the management in each case takes its tone from the nationality of the managing or directing heads of these concerns, theirs being for the most part the largest stakes in a pecuniary point of view. Even in Ireland, the English managed estates were specially distinguished from the others, and well may the Indian mills be differentiated according to the nationalities of their management. Taking then the English group first, we give below the several mills comprising it and the several heads of accounts which show the result of their working for the year ending with the first half of the present year except where otherwise mentioned.

I GROUP, ENGLISH.

No.	Name of Mills.	Value of cotton used.	Charges consisting of wages of labour and staff and cost of fuel and stores.	Value of yarn and cloth turned out.	Percentage of manufacture on Rs. 100 value of cotton used.	Percentage of charges on Rs. 100 value of cotton used.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Anglo Indian	9,82,50	2,42,95	14,21,830	145	24
2	Connaught	8,99,30	1,61,80	12,52,35	139	18
3	Empress	10,47,15	2,09,90	14,77,10	141	20
4	James Greaves.	10,89,75	1,88,190	15,35,25	140	17
5	Imperial, year ending Dec. 1886	6,01,00	1,57,700	9,02,250	149	26
6	Leopold	5,84,10	1,37,600	9,14,100	156	23
7	People of India, year ending Dec. 1886	2,84,15	69,600	3,91,350	138	24
	Total	54,90,95	11,67,70	79,00,23	1,008	152
	Average	7,84,42	1,66,81	11,28,60	144	21

The above group consists entirely of Spinning mills, and the mills themselves are comparatively recent concerns. Whereas in the next, or Parsee group, some of the mills are very old establishments, and some combine Spinning and Weaving together. These are specially indicated, and the accounts of all are made up for the year ending 30 June 1887, expect where otherwise mentioned. In two of the mills marked, (No. 4 and 5) we have had to manipulate their accounts, so as to show a year's operation, as the former gives its figures for a working of eighteen months, while the latter for only half that period :—

II. GROUP, PARSEE.

No.	Names of Mills.	Value of cotton used.	Charges consisting of wages of labour and staff and cost of fuel and stores.	Value of cloth and yarn turned out.	Percentage of manufacture on Rs. 100 value of cotton used.	Percentage of charges on Rs. 100 value of cotton used.
		Spinning Mills.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	City of Bombay, year ending Dec. 1886	5,91,600	1,29,80	9,03,800	152	21
2	Dhun Mill, do.	4,73,65	1,05,66	7,3 ,25	154	22
3	Framjee Petit	6,58,15	1,48,850	9,88,800	150	22
4	Gordon	16,78,39	3,58,400	23,40,90	139	21
5	Jamshed	2,51,60	64,70	3,87,200	153	26
6	Queen	9,93,50	2,21,850	15,40,150	154	29
7	Ripon, year ending Dec. 1886	6,54,30	1,21,900	9,70,450	148	19
8	Victoria do.	5,91,30	1,49,500	8,91,37	151	25
	Total	58,92,30	13,04,65	87,58,450	1,201	178
	Average	7,36,53	16,36,81	10,94,806	150	22
		Spinning and Weaving Mills				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
9	Colaba Land	7,13,30	2,35,700	11,74,200	164	40
10	Coorla (Wadia)	6,97,38	3,19,000	12,62,650	181	46
11	Mazagon	10,41,60	3,79,500	17,39,800	167	36
12	Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company	36,43,65	13,01,550	63,11,800	173	35
13	Oriental, year endingDec.1886	19,12,10	8,75,300	33,16,500	173	45
	Total	80,03,00	31,61,050	1,38,04,950	858	202
	Average	16,01,600	6,32,210	27,60,990	171	40

The third or Hindoo group comprises comparatively new concerns, some of them the newest, and all but three combine Spinning and Weaving together. Their accounts too are made up for the year ending 30th June 1887, except where otherwise mentioned.

No.	Names of Mills.	Value of cotton used.	Charges consisting of wages of labour and staffs and cost of fuel and stores.	Value of cloth and yarn turned out.	Percentage of manufacture on Rs. 100 value of cotton used.	Percentage of charges on Rs. 100 value of cotton used.
	SPINNING MILLS.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Alliance	9,51,800	2,07,350	14,08,900	148	21
2	LuckmidaaKhimjee	8,54,700	1,73,450	13,25,700	155	20
3	Mahalaxmee	7,20,100	1,92,800	10,42,000	144	26
	Total	25,26,600	5,73,600	37,76,600	447	67
	Average	8,42,200	1,91,200	12,58,866	149	22
	SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
4	Bombay united	5,60,850	2,30,700	10,36,500	182	40
5	Hindoostan	9,86,600	3,83,650	16,88,700	171	39
6	Indian Man. Coy. year ending Dec. 18-6	6,03,700	2,61,100	11,39,700	188	43
7	Jewraj Balloo Do.	7,91,700	2,92,900	13,96,300	175	37
8	Khatow Macoonjee†	5,58,700	2,17,15	9,33,700	167	39
9	Moracjee	9,17,600	3,84,950	17,15,500	186	41
10	Great Eastern year ending Dec. 1886	7,64,000	3,72,600	13,40,000	175	49
11	Soonderdas	5,47,700	1,96,000	8,41,500	151	35
12	Western India	8,65,200	3,63,800	14,54,000	168	42
	Total	66,04,05	27,02,850	115,35,900	1563	365
	Average	7,33,783	3,00,316	12,81,764	173	40

† This Mill has two items of losses on shipments of about Rs. 50,000 which ought to be deducted from the total outturn.

The last or fourth group comprises only one Mill, though there are four more which are privately owned. It is no secret that the Hebrew firms who own the first mostly, and two of the others wholly, were formerly largely engaged in the opium trade, and like a straw on the water showing which way the current runs, the fact of these enterprising firms withdrawing from that trade and diverting their funds to the new industry ought to be to the Indian financial authorities like the hand-writing on the wall :—

IV. GROUP.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Sassoon Mills, year ending Decr. 1886	14,70,000	5,54,800	24,72,600	168	37
2	David Mill	Private mills.				
3	E. D. Sassoon					
4	Esse Calipha					
5	Nicol					

A glance over the previous groups will show that the Sassoon Mill is one of the largest concerns in the place, and although the newer mills naturally realize a higher percentage in the yield, yet in respect to its charges it enjoys preeminence over some of the latter. This preeminence will be more evident when we come hereafter to speak of the financial position of the several mills. We ought to explain that in all the above groups we have taken in the charges those items which are common to all the mills, namely, wages of labour and superintending staff, and cost of fuel and stores. In regard to other charges each mill has its own arrangements, but they agree in no two cases. Properly speaking all the out-goings, including interest and commission, fall on the manufacturing charges, and the mills of the English group show their accounts accordingly, but with the exception of wages, fuel and stores, these mills too have their own arrangements in regard to other items, and hence the plan we have adopted gives a common basis of comparison between the several concerns. The English mills of the first group may be taken to be worked after the model of those at home. In fact the first mill on our list—the Anglo-Indian—is virtually an English concern, having its head office in Manchester, part of its capital subscribed in England, and its accounts rendered both in English and Indian money. Four of the other mills in the same group are under the management of one English firm and the firm in question has acquired and deservedly acquired the reputation of experts in the business of putting up and managing such mills. Their management therefore will doubtless be taken as "the lamp unto the feet and the light unto the path" of the other mills. In the present instance, however, it will be seen that while the English group of Spinning mills shows an outturn of Rs. 144 of yarn for every Rs. 100 of cotton used, the Parsee group shows Rs. 150, and the Hindoo Rs. 149. In charges the English group is better by one per cent. over its rivals, while the Hindoo and the Parsee groups keep side by side in the higher yield of their money by five and six per cent. respectively. Some three or four months ago an English expert who had gone the round of our mills, and had professionally examined their working, gave the result of his examination in a letter to a Manchester newspaper, in which he pronounced the management at many of the mills as "very lax and careless." We do not think this description could apply to the mills of the English group mentioned above, and if so, it would be useful as well as instructive to have his opinion on the result which the figures we have given bring out. In the Parsee group mills No. 2 and 7 are the newest concerns, yet the disparity in their working is worth investigating on the part of the lagging concern. The Framjee Petit and Victoria Nos. 3 and 8 in the same group are the oldest concerns, yet to their credit they have kept up the standard of their working to the level of some of their newest rivals. No. 2 in the Parsee group and the same number in the Hindoo are almost new mills, turning out similar counts of yarns, and the slight difference in the outturn and charges may be ascribed to the different dates of their year of working—that of the former being the last year and of the latter the year ending with the first half of the present year.

Turning now to the mills which combine Spinning and Weaving it will be seen that the running lies between the Parsee and the Hindoo group. The palm, however, is carried off by the latter—the Indian Manufacturing Company having the pre-eminent distinction of heading the list of all the mills in Bombay, the Morarji coming next best in point of outturn—though before its rival in respect of charges. In the Parsee group the Coorla or Wadia Mill heads the list by its high percentage of 181 in the outturn, though in respect of charges the Maneckjee Petit carries off the palm, not only in its own group, but against all but one mill in the whole of Bombay, we mean the Mills which combine Spinning and Weaving together. It is to be wished we had also the accounts of the several Mofussil mills for comparison—but we have only those of one mill, namely the Central India, of Nagpore, which serve to show what a splendid field the interior of the country presents for the development of the new industry. In the accounts of this concern we find a floating or working capital of Rs. 12,40,000 invested in cotton, yielding Rs. 24,14,000 worth of cloth and yarn, at an outlay of Rs. 4,06,500 in manufacturing charges on the scale of the above groups. This gives a percentage of 194 in the yield and of 32 in the charges on every Rs. 100 value of cotton—a result this which may well excite the emulation of the projectors whose schemes are now in the air. There are several other points in the tables before us which invite remarks, but we hope we have said enough to induce those whom it may concern to look into the matter for themselves. In the present survey we have concerned ourselves with the operations of the mills as developed in their technical or mechanical aspect, but when we come to look into their financial *modus operandi* it will be seen that while the older concerns carry a due amount of ballast to provide for all contingencies of weather, their newer rivals, apparently having more faith in the continuance of the present favoring breeze, carry every stitch of canvas which their masts could bear, irrespective of the condition of their hulls.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR G. W. SAWYER, Military Accounts Department, Pay Examiner, Bombay, will, on being relieved of those duties, proceed to Bombay as Presidency Paymaster. A better appointment could not be made, as the knowledge of pay duties possessed by Major Sawyer will be of much service to officers entering and leaving India.

HIS Excellency Lieutenant General, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, arrived in Madras on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, by the ordinary south-west mail train from Ootcamund. His Excellency was accompanied by Major F. W. Hemming, Military Secretary, and Captain Preston, A.D.C. ; Brigadier General M. C. Farrington, Adjutant General ; Brigadier General Faunce, Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Clerk, Assistant Adjutant General. His Excellency was met on the platform of the Central Station by General Smart, Commanding the Eastern District, Colonel Dickens, Colonel Smalley, and several other officers. During his short stay in Madras His Excellency is the guest of General Smart. He will leave Madras to-morrow evening for Bellary, on a tour of inspection.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the battle of sites for the Municipal building has come to a dead-lock for the present, perhaps, the great mind and talents of our City Fathers might be turned to devising ways and means for lighting the road from the Sir Richard Temple Statue to the Tramway crossing, opposite the Sailors' Home. There are two lights, but so misleading that they are worse than none.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

THE winter has set in about the Ghilzai country, and has thus stopped all operations. The Amir's Generals and troops have withdrawn to Ghazni, Mukur, and other places on the road from Kabul to Kandahar, keeping hold of certain strongholds in the direction of their enemies. The rebel leaders are not disheartened, but they have been weakened by the march of certain sections towards Hindustan, who are likely to be away for several months. Sadu, the notorious Ghilzai robber, lately died in Tirah from fever. It is believed that he was off on some expedition to the Mangals, who are in a sort of semi-revolt, when his further career was cut short by death. He was nothing but a robber and raider, keeping the Amir's people on the alert from Kabul to Gandumak, and to the south of the Safed Koh. Still he gave an immense deal of trouble, and his absence will be much relished by the powers at Kabul. Some troops have been sent to help the Governor of Zurmat against the Mangals, but even in this quarter little is likely to be done during the cold weather.

A CONFERENCE of the Bishops of the province of India and the island of Ceylon is to be held in Calcutta on the 16th of January next and following days. The Bishops of Madras, Bombay, Colombo, and Rangoon, are expected to be present.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 12,500 in connection with the extension of the storm signal service which has hitherto been restricted to the ports of Calcutta with its approaches, and Chittagong, to other ports on the coasts of the Bay. An observatory is also to be constructed at Puri.

THE Bill to regulate the possession and sale of poisons in the Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, will be introduced by the Hon. George Knox.

THE opinions of planters and others interested in the questions dealt with by the Patents Bill are to be taken through the Local Governments, before that measure is finally passed.

A CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was out surveying at Varsova a fortnight ago, and, while resting at mid-day in the hot sun, I noticed (to me an extraordinary circumstance) large size house-flies—not blue bottles—laying maggots direct upon rotten fish. I was till then under the impression that the maggot-fly, like other flies, lays eggs, not maggots, and that the eggs fructified in the usual way.

However, it is not so. I was struck by seeing white worms crawling rapidly about, and suddenly disappearing inside ; then on closer examination I noticed half-a-dozen flies running over it and dropping live maggots each in a separate place. These maggots were 1-8th of an each long, very lively, and as they disappeared each left on the surface a couple of minute white points, which I suppose is the after-birth or the first skin shed, unnecessary, or in the way, in its new home.

I have looked up my Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information, which under the word "fly-catcher" quotes Buffon as saying "thay infect with their excrement or their eggs all provisions that are necessary to be preserved."

For "eggs" we must now read "maggots."

See what an influence this fact must have upon the preservation of meat and fish food in our hot climate. The maggots themselves taint the good meat. It comes fresh from the slaughter house in covered carts. It is exposed on the butcher's stalls in the market. It is at once fly-blown and filled with live maggots, especially at this time of the year, when rotten fish are being thrown away on the shore and in the fields all along our sea coast, and the country is swarming with flies.

And yet every now and then we read in the papers about poor devils being brought before the police magistrate in batches of half-a dozen at a time, charged with being in possession of fly-blown or maggotty meat ; they admit the charge, seeing the inspector before them ready to go into the box, and are fined Rs. 5 each.

These live maggots explain how it is that absolutely fresh meat is often bad by the time it is cooked for the evening meal. It is bad, not all over, but in the juicy parts where the muscles overlay each other, never in the middle of the meaty part or muscles. I suppose the maggots best love the parts that are wet. What is the practical remedy ? If the flies are kept out by a simple kind of covering, the maggots will not be laid. (1) Therefore the meat or fish must never be hung up or exposed to the external air. (2) The cook's basket should be covered with a cloth. (3) The meat when brought home should always be kept in a perforated zinc box or *pinjra*, until placed on the kitchen fire. (4) But is perforated zinc after all the best material ? That is the old housewife's idea, that meat keeps best when exposed to fresh air. First, however, you have to get your fresh air, which scientists now tell us can only be got far removed from civilization, on the top of high mountains. Meat will only keep good when protected from microbes, bacteria or bacillæ, whatever is the proper name of these pests of civilization. This is proved by the great length of time that canned meats will keep. A small quantity of air does not matter ; in fact every can must contain a modicum of air next the soldered top, otherwise the contact with the fluid contents will prevent the molten solder from making an airtight job. But so long as light and a continuous supply of air are excluded by the hermetically sealed envelope, the meat will remain good for months. (5) I am therefore inclined to think that a wood box-frame having the panels filled with unperforated, *i. e.*, solid zinc plates, will keep the meat dark and free from fresh supplies of external air, and that thus it will keep good. (6) There is also the question whether it would not be advisable to paint the meat over with a solution of one of the numerous salicylic compounds with an ordinary paint brush, before putting it in the box, taking care, however, to have it washed before cooking.—Yours, &c.,

D. G.

"PRECIPITATE REFORMERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"J. D. K." having, in the *Bombay Gazette* of November 8, answered the questions asked by me in its issue, dated November 5, I beg your permission to [illegible] which, evasively though some of them are given, establish my point.

(1) In his last letter "J. D. K." states that though the members of the Brahmin Association had decided that penance could be administered to the England-returned Brahmin gentleman, and though, in accordance with that decision, a day had been fixed for the penance ceremony, yet the President of the Association "at the eleventh hour refused to accept the invitation until he had consulted all." Now, it is clear that the President would not have done so if he had no religious scruples to attend the ceremony, and that he did not wish to attend it and to commit himself because he conscientiously believed that the Dharma Shastra did not allow penance in such a case. Similarly, the Shastrees and *bhikshuks*, who did not attend, must have done so because they too, like their President, had religious scruples. For, it appears from the statements made by "J. D. K." that independently of the President's invitation, which they did not get, another invitation "was conveyed individually" to them—probably on the authority of "the highly respected and recognized leader of the community, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, C.S.I." If such an invitation as this the Shastrees and *bhikshuks* did not care to accept, it stands to reason that they did not accept it on account of their religious scruples. The supposition of "J. D. K.," therefore, that they absented themselves from the ceremony through fear of the President is simply gratuitous.

(2) As to the seventy persons who were present when the penance was administered, they cannot be considered really to have received the Brahmin gentleman into caste, until they have actually dined with him in the same row. And probably on the occasion of the dinner, which has unaccountably not yet come off, the number will be considerably diminished. Under these circumstances—that is, having regard to the facts that the President of the Brahmin Association and some of the Shastrees and *bhikshuks* refused to attend the penance ceremony, that the caste dinner has not yet come off, and that "J. D. K." himself admits that "some dissatisfaction is felt and indignation expressed." I leave it to the intelligent reader to judge whether the charge, which "J. D. K." brought against those whom he calls "precipitate reformer," of leaving off the orthodox portion of the community and creating splits or sub-sections (as "J. D. K." said) in the caste-ridden communities of India, is not equally applicable to the educated orthodox party. If, then, both the parties are in the same boat, is there not a greater probability of the so-called "precipitate reformers" ultimately carrying the whole community with them by not agitating the matter at all but acting quietly and leaving thing to take their own course ? As a matter of fact there have been instances of England-returned Brahmins, who have become identified with their castes without taking penance. Which of the reformers, then, deserve to be called precipitate—the men who make an open profession of taking the whole of the orthodox community with them but who fail to do so, or the men who make no such profession but who take things quietly and do ultimately carry the whole caste with them ?

(3) Now, I come to the most important point. "J. D. K." very cleverly shirks my *third* question, which was—How does "J. D. K." make out that the penance administered to the England-returned Brahmin gentleman is prescribed by the Dharma Shastra ? In replying to this "J. D. K." refers me to "Shankaracharya's letter on the occasion of readmission to caste privileges of Mr. Ganesh Shastri, of Indore." "J. D. K." evidently admits, then, that there in no authority in the Dharma Shastra prescribing the penance. As to the letter of Shankaracharya, to which he refers me, that letter in itself, independently of the Dharma Shastra, is no authority. And hence it is that that letter was disobeyed by most of the eminent Shastrees of Poona and obeyed by only a few. The former still adhere to their view that the letter is not worth the paper it was written on, it being contrary to the Dharma Shastra.

I have said enough, I think, to establish my point in favour of the so-called "precipitat reformers," and thanking you for the space allowed me in these columns, I remain yours, &c.,

EXCELSIOR.

[This correspondence must now cease.—ED., *B.G.*]

THE following memorandum by the Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 1st August last, has been placed by the Bombay Goveanment at the disposal of the Press :—"The centre Middle Bank buoy has been shifted and is now placed 100 yards S. E. by S. of its original position and in 23 ft. L. W. The Upper Middle Bank buoy will be shifted during this week."

THE WOES OF A HILL TRADER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I lately had the opportunity of visiting Mount Abu, the Olympus of Rajputana, and the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Comissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, and a Sanitarium for our British soldiers. Moreover it is a general summer resort for the gentry from the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana. Many years have elapsed since I had last visited Abu, and since those olden days the place has undergone a vast change. Instead of those picturesque views of stately wooded jungle of long ago, with houses few and far between peeping through, the eye beholds building upon building rising everywhere and the jungle in many parts has disappeared : but despite the removal of many of those old green spots and shady nooks, Mount Abu still affords a field for any landscape painter and a true lover of Nature. Among many of those great changes which Abu has undergone beneath the woodman's axe, and the power of the Engineering Department, and the all-important coolie, and the march of civilization and trade, the main improvement which struck me most forcibly was the new "Cart Road" from the Abu Road, Karari Railway station, to the top of the Hill. This road has a very characteristic feature about it, which at once conveys to the mind that our engineers of the present day understood their business. I remember in former days a path up the Hill was cut out to the south-east of Abu, and this path according to the enlightened idea and calculation of former days was considered to be a "cart road," and a sign board in large figures tried to impress such a fact upon travellers, but there is a difference, or must be a difference in the engineering of former days and that of the present time : because this splendid new road is very broad, and the gradient is very gentle, so that vehicles can pass along without much fear of landing at the bottom of yawning precipices : neither is there much fear of the weight of the cart helping on the horse at an uncommonly high rate of speed down the Hill.

As I wended my way up the Hill, lost in deep admiration on beholding the superb scenery in every direction, and listening to the splash and murmur of the beautiful cascades down the Hetamji Valley, and the wild "cukru-coo" of the jungle cock, I suddenly came face to face with an old resident of the station, a trader, just as I turned the corner and stood upon the bridge beneath those huge cliffs. Of course the old trader was delighted to see me after so many years, and we at once entered into a very lively conversation.

"I suppose you must be making plenty of cash, and doing a grand business now ?" I said, interrogatively.

"Look at this fine road constructed by our worthy Government. I am sure there can't be much difficulty now in transporting your goods from the Railway Station to Abu ! The former difficulties with coolies must now be a thing of the past and you must have your own carts to convey your goods. It must be a blessing indeed !"

"Ah ! Sir," exclaimed the old trader (a Bombay merchant) ; "it is really very well for you to talk so merrily ; but only take to this business, and I am sure you will give it up in a day in thorough disgust."

"How is that ?" I asked.

"Well, Sahib, there was really a grievance in there being no real 'cart road' and when this grievance was removed by the goodness of our Government, another evil must spring up, which is generally the case in this world of trouble."

"After Government spending lakhs upon lakhs of good hard cash in constructing this beautiful road, which has been done exclusively for the traffic to Abu, would you believe, and a painful thing if is for me to say, the officials of the Sirohi Durbar (Native State) have, in a most impertinent sort of a way, monopolised the road, and all our goods are heavily taxed ! That is, they levy a duty on all articles belonging to traders and passing into the sanitarium, and I can assure you that this, indeed, is a fresh grievance and an oppression which the Sirohi Durbar have no right to exercise."

"I am very sorry to hear this," I said.

"Sorry, sir ; you well may be : for we, merchants, are all extremely sorry, are indignant, lose our tempers, intend doing wonders, become calm, pay the duty and swear at the rate of fifty miles an hour, become sad, but have to bear up with our lot. Heavens only know, we have represented this [illegible] console us a printed Hindi Rate, or Niruk Book is issued by the Durbar ! Yet the highest authorities have done nothing for us. Now, sir, I am no political functionary, but yet at the same time I can reason from a trader's point of view, and if you think I am right in my way of thinking, I trust then you will do something for us to lessen the burden of this weight which has no right to be placed on us. Since this levying of duty upon all our goods, the first thing I did was to obtain the terms of the treaty existing between the British Government and the Sirohi Durbar as regards the land allotted for the sanitarium at Abu. If you will kindly look up 'Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds' you will observe the conditions at page 163, No. XLVIII. When Mount Abu was first visited by Tod, it was a *terra incognita*. The place was a dense jungle and only a few small villages were in existence, containing a number of aborigines who knew not how to trade, but lived on the produce of their cattle and the few fields they cultivated, and what they could find in the jungle, such as honey, fruit, roots, &c. The Hill was seen to be a capital site for a sanitarium for sick soldiers, and Government resolved to follow the recommendation to establish such a sanitariums, which was done in course of time. It will thus be seen that the land was granted exclusively for a sanitarium for British troops and the few European residents who live up there. This being the case, the traders have erected shops exclusively for the soldiers and the European residents within the limits of the ground allotted to Government, and not for the natives of the State, who cannot afford to purchase. If the ground has been allotted to Government then, I say, in the name of common sense, what right has the Raj to interfere with us, or tax our goods, which are for the soldiers and European residents, and not for import into the interior of the territory ? Had the Sirohi Durbar expended on their own account all the laks on the construction of the road, then it would certainly have been perfectly justified in levying a tax or imposing a duty, in order that the vast expenditure may be recouped. But the Raj has done nothing towards the construction or maintenance of any road, but yet they are doing a grand business at the expense of the British Government without any hindrance. It, of course, would be a different matter if we traders passed in our goods into the town and villages of the Native State ; but this is not practised by any of us. If this were done then the Raj would be at perfect liberty to impose whatever duty they like, and there would be no questioning their right. I can assure you, sir, that if the sanitarium were to be done away with to-morrow, we traders would never remain at Abu,—who would there be to purchase our things ? Why, no one. We are not Raj subjects, we are British subjects and live within the precincts of the land allotted to Government. Then why does Government permit the Raj to interfere with us, or come between them and us. When a Railway is constructed and the land passes through a Native State, I am morally certain the Native State does not levy tax on all articles passing through by train for any firm or merchant who may have established himself within Railway jurisdiction. Well, then, a road constructed by Government leading into land allotted to Government, ought not to be monopolised by a Native State and made into a profitable concern. On account of this levying of duty Abu has become very dear and the result is that it must necessarily tell upon the pockets of the residents ; as we must raise our charges in order to eke out a living and to keep up our establishments. Now, sir, I mention the above and hope you will try and help us to overcome our grievance. We are Bombay traders, and our trade is really going to the dogs. A duty is not imposd on goods belonging to gentlemen of the Raj. Hence gentlemen now obtain their goods direct by rail and not through us as formerly : and of course it is cheaper for them ; and I don't blame them for observing economy in every way, but it is unfortunate for us—I mean this state of affairs. I trust, Sir, you will try and do something for us traders. As it is, the Raj benefit enough by obtaining rent on account of the houses erected on their land, if this is not a sufficient recompense, considering that nothing about rent is mentioned in the treaty, I don't see why we should suffer by the Raj monopolising a road and imposing a duty at the expense of the British Government.

"Well," I said, "I am not able to do anything myself, personally, but there is our friend the *Bombay Gazette*, who will expose your grievance and by such means it may lead to the proper authorities interesting themselves in your behalf."

And so, we parted with a friendly nod and a shake of the hand.—Yours, &c.,

November, 3, O. BHIL.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering certain suggestions of the Committee for alterations in and additions to the existing rules of the Association ; to discuss a scheme put forward by Mr. G. W. Moir for the institution of a Clearing House for future delivery contracts ; and for the election of new members of the Association. Mr. R. C. Stewart presided ; and the following gentlemen were also present :—Messrs." C. W. Moir (Lang Moir & Co.) ; T. J. Ward (Ralli Brothers) ; E. Honegger (Spinner & Co.) ; J. Tintner (A. Blaecheck & Co.) ; A. Breul (Breul & Co.) ; George Cotton (Greaves, Cotton & Co.) ; A Hartwig (Gaddum Bythell & Co.) ; M. R. Wyer (The Bombay Company, Limited) ; N. S. Glazebrook (Lyon & Co.) ; H. E. Thurburn (T. H. Moore & Co.) ; G. K. Heinrichs (Glade & Co.) ; D. Morris (F. Sauquet & Co.) ; Vizbucandas Atmaram and Narandas Purshotumdas (Narandas Rajaram & Co.) ; J. M. Drennan ; Nuthoobhoy Soorchund, and others. Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The following were elected members of the Association :—Bombay Company, Limited, proposed by Messrs. Lyons & Co., and seconded by Messrs. Kittick Nixon & Co. ; Mr. Ookerda Khetsey, proposed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and seconded by Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co. ; Messrs. LeGeyt & Co., proposed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers and seconded by Messrs. Breul & Co.

ADDITIONS TO THE RUL

to these delivery orders that they treat their forward business separately. If they once did this, and establish a Clearing House of which everybody would take advantage, these very debit balances that they complained about would disappear, simply because their native friends instead of keeping them wait in for their due according to *their* "Dustoor" would have paid up in 24 hours to *their* Clearing House. This argument applied in exactly the same manner to the objection to paying in view of monies shortly coming due to them from the party who received his difference on the present transaction. With their permission he would now go through the rules of the scheme. In reference to Rule I., it had been suggested that in the event of the Clearing House scheme being approved by the Association that a rule should be adopted making it compulsory to settle through the Clearing House the differences on all contracts bearing more than three endorsements. Having given further thought to this suggestion, however, he would not recommend its adoption. Its effect would be to force those who might be otherwise unwilling. He would prefer that the facilities which the Clearing House offered to the trade should be recognised and taken advantage of gratuitously. An objection he had heard hinted at to this rule was that operators would be unwilling to have the buying and selling prices of their transactions published in the manner proposed. To practical men like themselves such an objection could not stand for a moment. In these days of buying one description and covering by sales of another, of buying Februaries and selling Aprils, of buying Surats by Americons and Americons by Surats, how was it possible for any one to form an opinion of the success or otherwise of a firm's operations by being acquainted with rates of one or even a dozen of these delivery orders? In regard to rule II., the self acting check here was evident: the seller would not write too low a price nor would the buyer accept too high a one. In rules III., IV. and V. were contained the main proposition put before the meeting, and as it was very desirable to have a clear understanding of all their bearings he had had a case printed which was as follows:—

It has been deemed advisable to present to members for the better exemplification of how the Clearing House scheme would work, a sketch transaction as follows:—

A sells to B at Rs. 200 per candy.			
B	„ C	„ 215	„
C	„ D	„ 225	„
D	„ E	„ 220	„
E	„ F	„ 180	„

F would take delivery from A and pay the latter at Rs. 180 and the Clearing House within the next 24 hours would have to carry through the following:—

Pay A Rs. 20	Recover from D Rs. 5
„ B „ 15	„ „ E „ 40
„ C „ 10	
Rs. 45	Rs. 45

If D and E met their liabilities there would be an end of the transaction, and A, B and C would be paid their respective profits within 24 hours. On the other hand should either D or E prove defaulters, they would at once be notified as such to every member of the Association and the papers returned to the parties concerned at the expiration of 24 hours. Under the latter event some misconception may possibly arise as to the effect of the Clearing House, but to this the simple answer is that the scheme is not intended to have any influence whatever in connection with contracts other than the mere collection of differences, leaving the legal rights of buyers and sellers as at present entirely untouched. B would still be responsible to A, C to B, and so on, and is would be quite optional with any seller, as it is now to decline to part with his cotton unless against cash; in fact, it is presumed that if A had any doubt of B, or B of C, he would not pass on his delivery order, any more than under the exisiting system without an intimation that cash would be required at the sale price against delivery.

If they observed the violent fluctuations of this ideal market as shown by enormous differences in the rates of the various contractors they would admit that the example was a very extreme one. If they could fit this case they could provide for anything. In the first place let them suppose that everything would go smoothly. A delivered to F, receiving Rs. 180 from him and looking to the Clearing House for the balance of his sale price. "The account current in this case could be made up in three minutes, as of course one man's loss being always another man's or other men's gain the accounts must necessarily balance. But let them then consider a case that did not go smoothly, in which A would not recognize F, special to the low figure of Rs. 180. Well then he (Mr. Moir) would say to A "By all means then don't have anything to do with F if you don't like go to B, he is the man who is responsible to you. Insist upon your cotton," what could not be too emphatically stated was that this scheme did not interfere with their contracts in the smallest degree. The Clearing House was simply a bill collector and nothing more. If their bill collector came to them and reported that he was unable to collect such and such monies, they would say. "Very well then I must act on the legal rights of my contract." They had exactly the same recourse when their bill collector went by the more imposing name of "Clearing House." But, let them follow the case before them, supposing B having sufficient reliance on his cover, by C gave A his Rs. 200, and allowed the matter then to go on smoothly and so to the Clearing House. Then, in the account current B would receive Rs. 35 instead of Rs. 25, that was all. But, if B claimed from C, and C from D, and so on throughout all the endorsements, then, where was the occasion for a Clearing House; the parties had been a Clearing House unto themselves. Now, let them consider how often a case of this sort was likely to turn up. In the first place fully half of these heavily endorsed delivery orders described, so to speak a circle; the original seller A becomes in turn the last buyer. Here there was no consideration of cotton at all, and everybody would admit that in such cases the intervention of a Clearing House was most desirable. Then of the remaining half they must put out of the question at least a half of that again wherein F's price instead of being less than A's was equal or greater, then they had one quarter left in which the careful A might refase to recognize the dangerous F. It remained for them to decide from their own experience of the Trade how many times A really did act in the manner supposed, he for his part thought it was very seldom. And when he did do so, he (the speaker) must again repeat that he had his recourse upon B. The service of the Clearing House only came in after the cotton had been taken delivery of, previous to this the business went on in the old lines. All questions of arbitration allowance, buying on account, &c., were between the tenderer and receiver accompanied by the usual notices to all concerned. Another objection to the scheme come in here, namely, collusion. Let them suppose that F was a villain and that E was another villain; E weat to F and said "the market price is really, say Rs. 215, but I will sell to you at Rs. 180, you take delivery on that rate, re-sell at once, and we will both start off at once on a religious pilgrimage with the balance." (Laughter.) Well that of course was simple crime, and it was absurd to suppose that they could ever institute any civil code to protect themselves against downright robbery of this nature. But, notwithstanding this let them apply this contingency to their own case, and then who was the loser? Why, D, and in his opinion D, richly deserved to lose for having introduced such a very reprehensible character as E and F into such good company, and this showed them at once one of the great benefits to the Trade indirectly gained by this Clearing House scheme. It would have the tendency to make men more particular to whom they sell, and thus get rid of the weak operators. Rules VI., VII., and VIII. were merely rules of procedure and called for no special remark. Rule IX. provided for the fees, each contractor on a delivery order to pay Rs. 2. Of course in relation to the value of the cotton this tax was too insignificant to be felt. It would be necessary to appoint a Sub-Committee to arrange an executive. Such an executive, he thought, it would be found need only be comprised of one superintendent, one clerk and, say, ten peons. Of course a large staff of peons would be necessary to distribute the vouchers. In the absence of all statistics on the subject it was an extremely difficult matter to estimate the number of endorsements they might be able to count on. He did not think, however, it would be an overestimate if they put the number of endoresments in the busy months of February, March, April and May at 200 per month, which would mean the income of Rs. 1,600. Even if no fees were forthcoming in January and June this would give an income of Rs. 266 a month from January to June. His proposition was that they should only arrange at present for these first six months of the year, at the end of that probationary period they would be in possession of *data* which would enable them to make more permanent arrangements for the future. He would suggest that Sub-Committee be empowered to treat with some gentlemen who would be willing to undertake the supervision of the clearing for a salary of, say, Rs. 300 a month for these six months out of which he would provide the entire establishment. And he would further propose that in view of the uncertainty that must exist until the system had had a fair trial as to the income derivable from fees, that the Association should be asked to guarantee any deficiency between the fee income and this Rs. 300 monthly salary from January to June. As they were all aware the funds of their Association were in a very flourishing condition, and he thought it would be difficult to find a more legitimate object for the use of some part of their surplus monies than the promotion of a scheme which he believed would be found to be of the greatest benefit to the Trade. In regard to rules X. and XI. he had only one remark to make. He had heard it asked: What possible penalty could it be to a native to be posted? He admitted that very possibly at present many of their native friend might not be aware of the full import of that very salutary institution, but they were shrewd men, none shrewder,—and when they found that in consequence of this little formality nobody would be party to a delivery order on which their names appeared they would very soon appreciate its proper bearing. And here again another indirect but important benefit which the Trade would derive from this scheme was that the non-payers would be publicly advertised. He concluded by moving: "That the scheme as it stands on the notice be adopted and put into force as soon as possible, and that to this end a Sub-Committee be formed who are to be empowered to engage the services of a superintendent; the superintendent to receive Rs. 300 per month for the six months from January to June; that for this sum the superintendent is to find the entire establishment and that the agreement is to terminate on 30th June next. The above salary of Rs. 300 per month to be forthcoming, first from the fees collected by the Clearing House, and in the event of such fees not amounting to the Rs. 300 authorized, the Association hereby guarantees to make up the deficit out of its general funds."

Mr. Cotton seconded Mr. Moir's proposition, and in doing so said he knew there were many difficulties in the way of carrying out a scheme such as that proposed. But at the same time he thought the establishment of a Clearing House would be a step in the right direction. Those difficulties to which he had referred could be overcome, and then they would find that the Clearing House possessed many advantages. He agreed with Mr. Moir as to the great inconvenience which attended the working of the present system, and he as one who had to deal with contracts with many endorsements could sympathise to the fullest extent with the previous speaker. If the members agreed to adopt the scheme he did not think the Association would have to pay anything towards it, because the income assumed by Mr. Moir would certainly be realised. He had heard a few objections raised to the scheme, but he did not think they had any real existence. He did not see that it would, if carried into effect, remove in any way the responsibility of any individual contractor. In conclusion he was of opinion that the scheme was worthy of a trial. It would not be a great loss even if it turned out a failure. For his own part he did not believe that it would be a failure and supposing for the sake of argument that it was, then they would have the satisfaction of knowing that had done their best to establish a system instead of working with no system at all.

Mr. Heinrichs thought that Mr. Moir's calculations as to the number of persons who would avail themselves of the services of the Clearing House were somewhat exaggerated. If the majority of those present was of opinion that there was sufficient business to call for the establishment of a Clearing House, he thought that the scheme then under consideration was not sufficiently worked out. In these circumstances, he moved as an amendment to the original motion that the thanks of the meeting were due to Mr. Moir for having brought forward his scheme for the establishment of a Clearing House; that such an institution would ultimately be required, but that at the present time the contract business in Bombay was not of sufficient importance to induce the Association to guarantee any of their spare funds, for the establishment of such an institution.

Mr. Tintner seconded the amendment.

Mr. Glazebrooke supported Mr. Moir's proposal and, in the course of his remarks, said the matter had been discussed in Committee, and he did not see why the carrying out of the scheme should be delayed for another season.

Mr. Vijbookandas Atmaram concurred, observing that the Association could well afford to spend the money mentioned in Mr. Moir's resolution, on such a desirable undertaking. Every day the "arrival" tranfsactions increase and they would go on increasing, and unless some such scheme as that proposed was adopted, they could not go on with their business as they did at the present time.

After a few further remarks from Mr. Cotton Mr. Heinrich stated that he would withdraw his amendment if Mr. Moir would agree that the matter be considered and reported upon by a Committee.

Mr. Moir agreed to do this and amended his motion in the following manner:— "That the principle of this scheme, as it stands on the notice paper, be approved, and that a Sub-Committee be formed with power to examine more closely into the details of the scheme and report to a meeting of the Association to be convened within a month from this date."

This resolution thus amended, having been carried, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Heinrichs, Tintner, Ward, Glazebroke Mr. Moir and the chairman, *ex officio*, was appointed to consider the scheme and report upon it.

The proceedings were then adjourned.

RECKLESS GHARRYWALLAHS.

It is a pity that some one in Bombay does not follow the example of a Mr. Otto Hardenfelt, of Calcutta, who has given the gharrywallahs a lesson of which they stood in great need. It is a favorite pastime with these gentry, when a gharry is hailed, to rush from the stand at a furious rate, endangering life and limb. Some of them however have been convinced through the medium of a fine that a stampede of this kind is not always advisable. The following is Mr. Hardenfelt's story as told before the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate the other day:—

At about 6-30 p.m., on the 27th October, the complainant, his wife, and another lady and gentleman were walking along London Street, proceeding towards Theatre Road, with their respective conveyances following at a short distance behind, when a durwan hailed for a *ticca* gharry, and the accused left the stand without any lights on their conveyances, and raced together at a furious rate to be the first at the house. Complainant and the others had just time to jump on the footpath to escape being run over, and the carriages of the accused very nearly collided with the complainant's conveyance, the coachman of which had barely time to avoid an accident by taking a sharp turn, and only just prevented a collision, which might have resulted in serious consequences. It was a dark evening, and the conveyances of the accused had no lights at the time. Mr. Moses appeared on behalf of the accused, who pleaded not guilty. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, observed that it was a common complaint that *ticca* gharry drivers raced out of the stands when called for hire, and it must be put a stop to. In the present case, his Worship was satisfied that the accused had driven out of the stand at a furious rate, and without lights, which should have made them more cautious than if they had lights. He sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 4 each. This, he hoped, would act as a deterrent, and that there would be no further complaints of such a nature from London Street.

A TELEGRAM from Lakhimpore reports a successful raid by a band of Boors on a Duffla village within a stone's throw of the Harmutty factory. They carried off eleven persons and all the moveables. A woman who escaped reports that the male prisoners were hacked to pieces on the way back. She brought a hand pierced with arrows as a proof that the raid was instigated by the Dufflas living in the plains. The Assistant Commissioner is at Lakhimpore waiting for reinforcements and permission to follow the raiders and punish them promptly. No men are available locally. Further raids are threatened, prompt action is therefore necessary.

SOME correspondence has recently passed between Mr. J. L. Holland, Nilgiri Brewery, Ootacamund, and Government regarding the cultivation of barley and wheat on the Nilgiris for malting purposes. The Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Lands, Records, and Agriculture, has been requested to prepare a memorandum detailing the description of barley required for malting purposes, and stating the method in which it can best be grown and prepared for the market. Copies of this note will then be forwarded to the Collector of the Nilgiris with instructions to distribute translations of it in either Tamil or Canarese amongst the Badagas. Government attach much importance to the encouragement of the growth of barley on the Hills, and the Collector and his subordinates have been instructed to lose no opportunity of impressing upon the ryots the great advantage which will result to them, in the way of obtaining a ready and remunerative market for their grain, if carefully grown and prepared. Government are of opinion that much good may be effected by holding an annual barley show on the Nilgiris, and offering prizes worth the while of the ryots competing for. The Commissioner will, accordingly, arrange, at a very early date, for the holding of this, and will place at the disposal of the Collector, from the allotment for the improvement of trade and agriculture, a sum of not less than Rs. 50 to be divided into such prizes as the Collector may see fit, the first, however, being not less than Rs. 25. To ensure *bona fides* it has been decided that no exhibit should be less than one bushel. In order to encourage the cultivation of barley, the Murree Brewery Company offer seed barely from the Punjab *gratis*, on the condition that a similar quantity is returned to them after the harvest. Mr. Holland has also offered to enlist the co-operation of his brewing friends in Burton-on-Trent, in the event of barley seed being procured from England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownagar sails for Bhownagar to-day with a miscellaneous cargo and forty-two passengers on deck.

THE steamer Rockliff, 1,406 tons, Captain J L Baxter, bound for Havre and laden with a general cargo, cleared last evening.

THE s s Peveril, 1974 tons, Captain A Burgess, from Cardiff, laden with a cargo of coals arrived in Bombay last evening. She had the following passengers on board:—Mr S Marshall, Mr W Cubbin and Mr Burgess.

THE steamer China, 1,394 tons, consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., arrived in Bombay the evening before last from Liverpool (Oct. 1), via Port Said, Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Col Coles, Mr Foley, Miss Salmon, Miss Conry, Miss Holmes, Mrs Davis, Mr Harris, Mr N Smith, Mr Savile and eight deck.

THE following is the list of Passengers per Italian Mail steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing this day, at 5 p.m.:—Mr and Mrs Wordsworth, Mr T W Cuffe, Mrs Thomas, Miss Fraleigh, Mr John Warden, Mr and Miss Warden, Mrs Willmott, Lt-Col Major, Mr W Ward, Mrs Ward and child, Mrs Burdwood and child, Col W E Chambers, Mrs Lisanna Gerlich, Master Alfred Lewis, Mrs Sinie, 2 children, 1 infant, and one governess, Mr and Mrs J Gordon, Mrs Straham, and one child and Madame Gaignoux, Major Stafford, Mr Meiffre, Mr Jose de Sa Coutinho and one friend. For Aden—13 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH NOVEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia	3274	G. M. Boothby	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Lauderdale	1133	J. Donaldson	B	Captain.
„ Mirzapore	2164	Harvey	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Inchlonga	1987	Blaclock	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive	F	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Bormida	1492	G. R. Dignino	G	F. Bozzoni & Co.
„ C. Forbes	1591	White	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inch Moronish	1292	W. T. Ashby	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	L	F. Bozzoni.
„ Iran	2317	Poland	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Bedouin	1276	J. H. Robson	N	Captain.
„ Inchrhona	1496	J. Macdonald	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C. Buchanan	1585	Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rookcliff	1498	J. Bafter	Q	C. Eduljee.
„ China	1394	B. Fletcher	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	China (s)	Fletcher	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
8	Keerata Roodrin	Nakoda	Penang.
9	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Mobile (s)	Doert	Persian Gulf.
	Rockliff (s)	Baxter	Havre.

The steamer Bhownagar, cleared yesterday for Bhownagar.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer Poseidon, for China.
„ Nyanza, for Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
4 Japan s ..... Gardner .... Hongkong, Oct. 21.
Castle Eden s .... Jones ..... Batoum, Sept. 29.
Slieve Roe ..... McMullan .. Cardiff, Aug. 2.
5 Narenta s ..... Botterine .. Colombo, Oct. 26.
Holyrood ..... Newson .... Colombo, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 4.—Steamer Nerbudda Ship Corby.
Nov. 5.—Steamers Coconada, Tibre, Saint Fillan and Dragoman. Ships Blairgowrie and Fura.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

4 Sumatra ..... Mauritius.
5 Clan Mackenzie s ... . Glasgow.
6 Kaiser-i-Kind s ..... London.

Nov. DEPARTURES.

3 Etiopia s ..... Calcutta.
M. Meanotchy s ..... Singapore.
4 Rohilla s ..... London.
Tanais s ..... Calcutta.
5 Himalaya s ..... Negapatam.
Ispe ..... London.
7 Kaiser-i-Hind s ..... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Widdicombe, Lt., 16th B. I., on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 8.

Roberts, Lt-Col, Bl L Cavy, from furlough, from England.
Stafford, Lt-Col, 5th Bl, Cavy, on leave, from Basreh.
Le Touche, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, from duty, from Aden.
Skipton, Capt, Bo, R.A., *en route* to Lucknow, from Aden.
Seaman, Surgn-Major, 2nd Bl Infy, from sick leave, from England.
Coles, Lt-Col, Bo, 9th B I, from furlough, from England
Mead, Lt, Bo, 16th B I, on duty, from Poona.
Heyman, Lt, Bl, 1st Belooch L I, on sick leave, from Burma.
Duff, Capt, Bl, 9th Bl I, to join Staff College, from Barrackpur.

NOVEMBER 9.

Mitchell-Smith, Major, Bl, R.A., on duty, from Quetta.
Brath, Capt, Bl, 32nd Pioneers, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Malcolm, Lt, Bl, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, from Bukiah.
Priestley, Lt, Bl, 2nd E Y Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Cuppage, Lt, Bl, 5 Bl L I, on sick leave, from Mandalay.
Cones, Surgeon, Bl, 17th Infy, on sick leave, from Benares.
Turner, Lt, 16th Bo I, on furlough, from Poona.
Cook, Lt, Mad, R.A., on leave, from Rangoon.
Madden, Major, 2nd Som. LI, on leave, from Belgaum.
Heather, Surgeon-Major, Mad, Med Staff, on sick leave, from Madras.
Daniell, Capt, Bo, Body guard, on duty, from Kirkee.
Falkiner, Lt, Bo, R H A, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Foster, Lt, Bo, R H A, on duty, to Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 8.

Mead, Lt, Bo, 16th B I, on duty, to Poona.
Widdicombe, Lt, Bo, 16th B I, on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 9.

Gordon, Surgeon, Mad, Med-Staff, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Townsend, Lt-Col, Bl, R A, to join to Mean Meer.
Rowland, Col, Bl, Comt Dept, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Taylor, Col, Bl, Director, Milty Edcn, on duty.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 10th November, 1887.

The following promotions are sanctioned in A Company from this date:—Lance-Corporal V Collins to be Corporal vice Corporal Windsor died; Vol H Pritchard to be Lance-Corporal vice Lance-Corporal V Collins promoted.

There will be Company drill for D Company on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 6-30 a.m., in front of the Bombay Gymkhana enclosure, uniform white, with rifles, &c.

A class for instruction in Army Signalling is being formed. Any member wishing to join the class should send in his name to Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

6. There will be Commanding Officer's parade on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 6-45 a.m.

By Order,
(8d.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th November, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·874
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Termometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, WNW, SSE, E, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	144

* From midnight to midnight.

THE BANK FAILURE IN ENGLAND.

THE statement of Mr. Pierson, the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for Warwickshire, on the affairs of Greenway, Smith, and Greenway, who suspended payment on the 6th ult., has been issued. It shows liabilities of £293,167 12s. 3d., and assets amounting to £107,726 7s., leaving a deficiency of £185,441 12s. 2d. The capital of the Bank in December, 1875, was £35,571; but in the following February it was withdrawn and divided among the partners according to their share. The Bank losses include £105,794 advanced to a relative of the Greenways for working the Kenilworth tannery. The receiver says:—

The final collapse of the bank is thus explained. During the last two or three years Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., the London agents of the debtors, made frequent advances on deposits of the deeds of the bank premises and their securities. Early in the present year the debtors borrowed money from the Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank, part of which was paid to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., and the securities held by them were transferred to the Staffordshire Bank. The account of Messrs. Glyn and Co., again got low, and on the 3rd of September, fearing a large draft would not be honoured, Mr. K. Greenway on the 5th of September went to London to make arrangements with Messrs. Glyn. Being unable to supply additional security, he was unsuccessful. While Mr. Greenway was on his way to London the following telegram reached the bank from Glyn's: "Do not understand letter received to-day; please reply immediately." After the interview the following telegram was received: "Shall not pay clearing cheques; those received by you Saturday and to-day must be returned by you at once to owners." The bank managers at Leamington and Warwick did not know what course to adopt till they saw their principals. The banks were consequently kept open, and large sums were received across the counter up to the very moment of the usual hour for closing. Mr. K. Greenway returned at 5 o'clock, and the bank was never reopened. There is absolutely no surplus from the private estate of any one of the partners, except £601 6s. 11d. from that of Mr. Samuel C. Smith, who only joined about a year ago.

The overdrafts of the partners were: Kelynge Greenway, £75,190; George Greenway, £15,040; Thomas Greenway, £11,158; and Samuel Smith, £948. In the balance-sheet issued in December last all the foregoing were entered as assets, leaving an apparent surplus of £2,242, instead of an actual deficiency of £207,837. The deficiency of the separate estates of the debtors are: Kelynge Greenway, £78,753; George Greenway, £32,682; Colonel Greenway, £14,282; or a total deficiency of £311,170.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE FRENCH MOBILIZATION EXPERIMENT.

A WRITER in the current number of *Unsere Zeit* compares the results of the recent mobilization of the Seventeenth Corps in France with those obtained on either side in 1870. On that occasion, he states, the French regiments recalled their reservists and furlough men on the 14th of July, yet not more than a single corps, Frossard's, was able to assume the offensive by the 2nd of August. The North German army, on the other hand, which did not mobilize till the 16th of July, was ready to take the field by the 23rd, and did actually commence sending troops by rail to the front on that date. The South Germans, however, could not do so till the 31st. Last month, it would appear, the Seventeenth Corps was able to beat the record of the North Germans in the last war by a single day; though it must be remembered that the locality of the army corps selected for mobilization was prematurely divulged by five days—a circumstance which robs the experiment of some of its value. The marching squadrons of the two cavalry regiments engaged were entrained on the night following the second day of mobilization, though not in full strength; there was a deficiency of 300 men and horses, which was not made good till the fifth day by means of reservists and requisitioned animals. This despatch of cavalry to the front in two successive echelons the writer deems a faulty arrangement, inasmuch as the latter might possibly never succeed in catching up the foremost squadrons. The infantry divisons with their respective batteries were entrained on the fifth and sixth days; the corps artillery on the seventh. Thus we learn that, whilst in 1870 the North Germans were able to take the field on the eighth day of mobilization, the French Seventeenth Corps did so, in this instance, on the seventh. The author of the article in question, Major Schott, considers this gain as more apparent then real. The German mobilization in 1870 was partial. The former allowed their reservists a brief delay for the settlement of their private affairs; the French, in the present instance, none whatever. Besides, the railway and telegraph systems of the fatherland have been much improved since the last war; while the question is still an open one. How far did this hasty experiment represent solid efficiency in the assembled troops? In the opinion of the writer, it has materially increased the chances of war.

A BISHOP ON HIS "BLOATED PALACE."

IN opening the Peterborough Diocesan Conference, at Northampton, the Bishop of Peterborough, alluding to the question of Disestablishment, said when the Irish question was settled the battleground of political parties would be the Establishment. Alluding to the schemes for the redistribution of Church property, his lordship said that bishops would be expected to bear their share, and he had never shrunk from that responsibility. He hoped they would, however, allow him to stipulate that with a reduced income he should cut his coat according to his cloth. His palace had cost him over £6,500 for repairs and dilapidations. A bishop's palace was to his mind part of the plant of the diocese, and they might as well talk of the bloated factory of a manufacturer as of the bloated palace of a bishop. He was perfectly willing to surrender his palatial abode, as with the money he had spent upon it; he could have purchased a smaller and more convenient house in another part of the diocese, which he could have left to his family free from all dilapidations, which hung like a cloud on the palace. He was told they would be surrendering historic houses; but they had to make history, and if they surrendered those palatial abodes for the sake of the work of the Church, there would hang over them a halo more interesting still.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of October in 1885, Rs. 9,17,14,000; 1886, Rs. 10,71,80,000 and 1887, Rs. 10,37,01,000.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first six months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, it appears that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 29,01,92,706 as against Rs. 29,77,43,718, and that of merchandise exported was Rs. 43,20,37,987 as against Rs. 43,03,68,322. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 6,27,72,070 as against Rs. 5,06,23,327 and that of treasury exported Rs. 75,98,792 as against Rs. 1,15,84,762. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 1,19,68,196 as against Rs. 1,22,47,521, and that of export duty collected Rs. 30,53,306 as against Rs. 27,30,670. The imports show an increase under every heading in the list with the exception of yarns and textile fabrics. But in these the decrease amounted to no less than Rs. 2,32,47,138, which more than counterbalances the increase in all the other itens. In the exports there was a considerable decrease in the value of articles of food and drink, and in chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials, but the increase under the other items leaves a surplus of Rs. 4,61,679.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the unsatisfactory results which frequently attend enquiries into affrays which may have taken place between European soldiers and native villagers, and to the consequent need for adopting measures to ensure, as far as possible, that the parties responsible for originating the disturbance, whether soldiers or villagers, may be brought to justice. These affrays, as is well known, generally happen when soldiers are out on shooting excursions, and, although precautions are taken by the issue of passes, under regulations specially framed for the purpose, it seems impossible to guard against their occurrence occasionally, and at the trial, subsequently held, of the parties concerned, the evidence given has, in the majority of cases, been of so unreliable and conflicting a nature as to render it a matter of great difficulty to decide upon whom the punishment should rightly fall for originating the affray. To remedy this, the Government of India have now suggested to all local Governments the desirability of issuing instructions to the effect that, on the occasion of any serious affray between European soldiers and native villagers, the District Magistrate shall invariably either himself proceed to the place, or at once depute an European Magistrate, or the District Superintendent of Police, in order to investigate the matter on the spot at the earliest possible time after the occurrence.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	5	4	6 do.	120
Mcad. and Shang. H. Corporation	10,000	125		17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	97,320	500	25	5 pct.	119½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,25	Rs. 54	1,170
Albert Ginning Co.	133	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,13	1,13	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Broach Cawasjee F. Press Co. Ltd	0	200	20	Rs. 16	140
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,850	1,850	Rs. 200	620
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	13	80
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	160	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,320
Fraser Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Hirjee & Sabapathy Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	23½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	77
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	430
New Indrar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs.	3 0
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	470xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	2½	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	570xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 pc. / 1 pc.	190 / 140
Badhan Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	375		187	nil.	99
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		200	100	3-3p	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	505
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000 / 2,000	2,500 / 62	1,500 / 375	7 p.c. / Rs. 5	2,82 / 710
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	13 NL
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	—	500
Cooper, Madox & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	72xd 41
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	—	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	60	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	43,000	25	25		11
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	250	250		190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	20	17	Rs. 28	318
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	38xd
Napier Hotel Co.	350	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Governmt Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	11½
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	45
Pearse and Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	100	1,000	Rs. 19	315
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Rs. 2	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,215
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	900	125	125	nil	75
sd. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digest on and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malad es are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESS

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aches of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy dis overed by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout Cancer, Toothache Neuralgia, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy that sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and testimonies of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's, is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION,—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY
JAMES DOUGLAS,
AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound,

Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and den—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappe Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captai Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in t Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enter se—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The ther of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Han. Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardina Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Drape—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in E celsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khan dalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Gho—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—
Cloaca Maximes—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger a Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of Genera Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—De ts—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Ant dents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancien Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod, Mr Briggs of Punch—M amed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay."
overnors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume.
Index.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.G."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 2 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO

W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

GRIFFITHS'
"PYRODENE,"
FIRE PROOF PAINT AND
FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Fireproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

Sole Manufacturers—GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.
Agent in Calcutta. A 1, M. Moncrieff, Great Eastern Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER 1887,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC

INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN,

CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, andconsiderably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the bes dvantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill anitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the glorious results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been used in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily effect the appearance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of languor and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, the large size contains sufficient for four months.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, marvellous. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MAHON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; R. G. MATHON, Medical Agency, Futtehmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARS, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case especially ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos Medicines.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 64
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line
Second do. ..... 24 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 32 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to be Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION;

TO SUBSCRIBERS

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 4

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs.
Half-yearly ..... „ 6
Quarterly ..... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 1
Half-yearly ..... „ 8
Quarterly ..... „

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

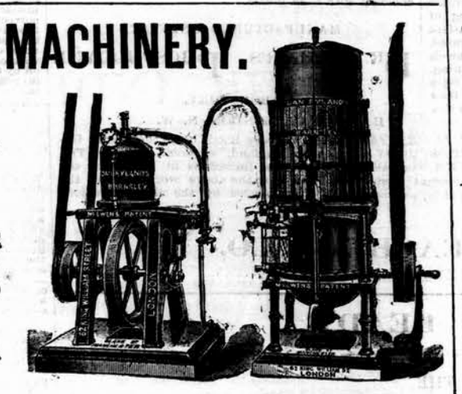
Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
McEWEN'S PATENT
RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
"Only Filler" which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
Barnsley, England.
CATALOGUES FREE.



A LOVELY SKIN,

beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all harsh and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

Rowlands' Kalydor

a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, chaps, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child.

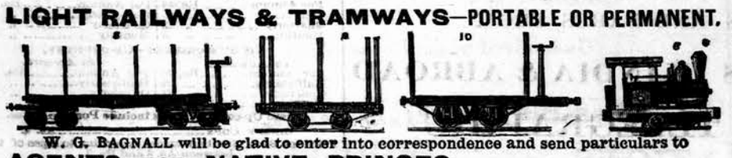
4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle; bottles of half the usual size at 2s. 3d.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL promotes the growth of the hair, and is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired people.

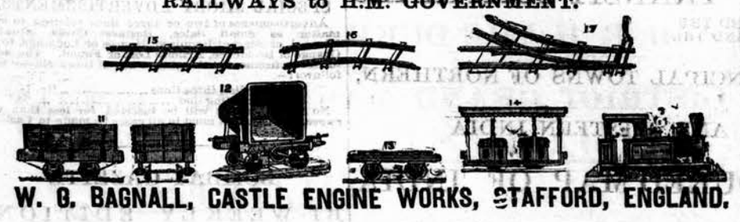
ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap, worthless imitations.

Sole WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.
W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of th Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FROM A NEWLY-BORN BABY TO A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD completely equipped. Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked a nice assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.
Illustrated Price List ssent on application.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

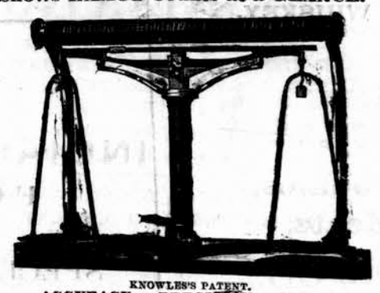
The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:
HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

NEW YARN BALANCE,

FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton,
Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—
F. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GROWING CHILDREN
FARINACEOUS FOOD INVALIDS & THE AGED
FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS INFANTS INVALIDS FOOD
TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,
ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.
J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

Best Materials only.

Perfect Shape, Fit, and Style.

BOOTS and SHOES of every description cut, made, and finished, in the VERY BEST STYLE and of the CHOICEST MATERIALS. Special attention is given to the manufacture of Military Boots (the patterns of which are so numerous). We undertake to execute all orders correctly, AS PER THE LATEST REGULATIONS. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

We also import large consignments of ready-made Boots and Shoes, Patent Dress do. do., Lawn-Tennis, Deck and Racquet Shoes, Slippers, &c. Ladies' Walking Boots, Shoes, Court Shoes, &c., &c., of the BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206 G^t PORTLAND S^t LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC
HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.
The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" "*and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS is a "remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London "Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of Iron could be "taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'" Taken readily by children.
INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.
Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.
PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).
To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BODEGA COMPANY LIMITED.

HAS, in consequence of frequent inquiries arranged for the SALE (in Bombay) of the following well-known WINES, all protected by the Capsules and labels of the Co. and guaranteeing their quality:—

No.		dos. qats. Rs.
	SHERRIES.	
1. A.	Special light dry, a perfect dinner wine	20
3.	Rich gold, nutty flavour	24
B.	Bodega, elegant Cortado style	30
5.	Montilla, extra, specially recommended.	36
	PORTS.	
	Alto Hidalgo, bottled in Oporto	30
C.	Alto Commendador Oporto, a splendid wine.	42
	CLARETS.	
	Good Bordeaux	12
	Superior Medoc	15
	St. Emilion	20
	St. Julien	24
	Chateau Grand Puy 1879	30
	Chateau Batailley 1879	36
	WHITE WINES.	
	Sauterne	24
	Haut Sauterne	36

Apply to the Sole Agents of the Bodega Company, Limited
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

JOHNSON & COMP'Y'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE
TREACHER & COMP'Y LIM'D
MEDAL LONDON 1874 DIPLOMA HANOVER
CANTERBURY PALE ALE
JOHNSON & Co LTD
BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
TREACHER & COMP'Y SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA

CARRIAGES.

A FEW VERY ELEGANT London built PHAETONS and DOGCARTS also CEE SPRING VICTORIAS and BUGGIES, for sale by
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.
I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

DOCTOR JAEGERS.

SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING, highly recommended by The *Times* and *Bombay Gazette*, wholesale orders taken by
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT
A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND St., LONDON, W.
Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE
Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.
Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.
WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON.— 78, New Bond Street

ROSS'S ROYAL GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

RINGOAL.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW OXFORD GAME FOR 1887.
Small Set Rs. 25. Large Set Rs. 50.
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.